The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4908. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Details of the Great Riot in Birmingham.

The Rioters in Full Possession of the City.

The Military Ordered to Put Down the Riot at all Hazards.

William Lloyd Garrison to Have a Public Breakfast.

Fenian Demonstration at a Funeral in Waterford.

ENGLAND.

Formidable Riot in Birmingham—The Mob have Possession of the City—Attack on a Roman Catholic Chapel.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—2 P. M.

Information has reached this city that a very formidable Anti-Popery riot prevails in Birmingham to-day.

Two streets of the city have been taken possession of and completely sacked by the rioters, who are out in great force and present a very formidable appearance.

A Roman Catholic chapel has been attacked, and is threatened with demolition.

The most intense excitement prevails, and further serious trouble is apprehended.

Later Intelligence—The Civil Authorities Fail to Restore Quiet—The Military Ordered to Put Down the Riot at all Hazards.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—3 P. M.

At this hour the rioters are in full possession of the City of Birmingham.

All efforts to preserve peace and order have proved futile.

Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance, with orders to put down the riot all hazards and stop the further destruction of property.

Public Honors to William Lloyd Garrison—Decisions in the Wagner Case.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—Evening.

A public breakfast has been tendered to WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON by a committee, of which the Duke of Argyle is Chairman, and will take place some day next week. Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., is expected to preside on the occasion.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, to-day, on the demurrer in the case of the United State *vs.* WAGNER, a decision was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

IRELAND.

Funeral of One of the Victims of the Riot.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, June 18.

One of the victims of the recent riot was buried at Waterford to-day. His funeral was the occasion for a great demonstration. A procession consisting of over five thousand persons, all wearing green emblems, followed the corpse to the place of interment.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—Noon.

Consols for money	94½
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79
Erie Railway Shares	40

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—2 P. M.

No change has occurred in the price of Consols or American Securities since the noon report.

The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to two and a-half per cent.

LONDON, Tuesday June 18—Evening.

Consols closed at 94½ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	79
Erie Railway shares	40
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	26

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, June 18—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 18—Noon.

Cotton quiet; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 75s. Beef, 130s. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 41s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s.; California Wheat, 13s. 9d.; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Barley, 4s. 8d.; Peas, 37s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Pot Ashes, 30s. Resin—Common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 46s.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £42. Whale Oil, £34 10s.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 18—2 P. M.

The Cotton, Breadstuffs and Produce markets are without change.

In the Provision market Bacon has advanced 6d. and is now quoted at 41s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—2 P. M.

There is no change to announce in any of the markets since the noon report.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 18—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅜d.
Middling Orleans	11⅝d.

The sales of the day reached 8,000 bales.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns was buoyant and strong.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market closed firmer, but quotations generally show no change in prices. California White, 13s. 6d. ℔ cental. Mixed Western Corn, 38s. ℔ quarter. Barley 4s. 9d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas have declined to 37s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision Market is generally unchanged, except Bacon, which has advanced to 41s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Pork and Beef steady at previous quotations. Lard—50s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE.—Ashes—30s. for pots. Resin—Common Wilmington 7s., and fine American 12s. Spirits Turpentine 32s. Petroleum—1s. 2d. for Refined, and 7d. ℔ gallon for Spirits. Tallow 44s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—Evening.

SUGAR [illegible] 25s. for No. 12, D. S.

IRON [illegible] for scotch pigs.

LINSEED [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, June 18.

Petroleum [illegible] continue to decline. Standard White was last quoted at 38f. 50c. ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

GLASGOW, Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *Acadia*, Capt. LEES, from New-York on the 1st inst., has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, June 18—2 P. M.

The steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. MEIER, from New-York on the 5th inst., passed here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *China* arrived this afternoon, at 5 o'clock; her news is anticipated. Her mails and newspaper packages for the Associated Press will go forward by this evening's train, and will arrive in New-York early to-morrow morning.

Canadian News—Proposition to Release the Fenian Prisoners—The New Ministry.

LONDON, C. W., Tuesday, June 18.

The *Free Press* to-day contains an article in favor of freeing the Fenian prisoners on Confederation Day, contending that such an act of mercy would be fraught with good results.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 18.

A dispatch from Windsor says a New-Yorker was robbed of a large amount of money at the station, by two men, who first asked him to treat them and then throttled and robbed him.

MONTREAL, C. E., Tuesday, June 18.

Christ Church Cathedral was consecrated with great pomp this forenoon. A large number of clerical dignitaries from the States, among whom were the Bishops of Virginia and Illinois, took part in the ceremonies.

It is stated on good authority that the following gentlemen will form the new Ministry: Mr. McDonald, Premier; Messrs. Campbell, Howland, McDougal, Cartier, Bellon, McGee, Galt, Legevin, Tilley, Supper, Smith, and Henry.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 18.

The Convention was opened by Rev. Father DORAN. A communication was received from the State Librarian of Michigan, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Michigan, requesting an exchange of the journal of debate and the proceedings of the Convention. Referred.

Mr. FOLGER offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention request by circular addressed to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of each county in the State, Clerk Common Pleas in the City and County of New-York, Clerk of the Superior Court in the City and County of New-York, Clerk of the Superior Court in City of Buffalo, Clerk of any Recorders' Court, Clerk of any Mayors' Court, Clerk of Court of General Sessions in the City and County of New-York, that such Clerks respectively report to this Convention as speedily as practicable how many cases were on the calendar of the court or courts of which he is clerk, and what was the oldest and what was the youngest date of issue thereof, including herein the calendar of the general term, the special term, the circuit or trial term, if such terms there be; how many cases were argued, how many were admitted; and in courts where there are trials and references, how many were tried and how many were referred; and in case of the clerk of a criminal court, how many indictments were pending at the last term thereof, and how many were tried or otherwise, and in what manner disposed of, and that those of said clerks who keep a docket of judgments report how many judgments and the amount of each, and the Court in which the same originated, and the Court in which, or whether by reference, the final judgment or decision was rendered or made; and that, in reporting the amounts of such judgments, the amount of recovery and amount of costs be separately stated.

Laid on the table.

Mr. COOK offered the following:

Resolved, That the several County Clerks in the State be required to furnish to this Committee a statement showing—first, the aggregate number of days' sessions of the Circuit Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in their respective counties during the year 1866; second, the aggregate number of days' sessions of the General Term of the Supreme Court in their respective counties during the same year; third, the number of civil actions for libel, slander, assault and battery, and malicious prosecutions tried in such counties respectively during the same year, and the aggregate amount of recoveries thereon; fourth, the number of cases, originating in Justices courts in which the warrant in controversy did not exceed $50, carried to the Supreme Court by appeal during the same year.

Laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. LAPHAM offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested to communicate, as soon as practicable, a list containing the number of applications made to the Executive for pardons during the years 1864-'65 and '66, the number of such applications granted, with the nature of offences in classe s.

Laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. CASE offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the powers and duties of the Legislature be requested to report at an early day for consideration of this Convention, an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature making any appropriation of money to any private or local charitable institutions or corporations, and whenever any appropriations are made by the Legislature other than for purposes of the Government and State institutions, such appropriations shall be made to each and every county of the State, rateably according to the population as shown by the last preceding census.

Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the said resolution. Tabled under the rule.

Mr. Fowler offered the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to the appropriate Committee to take into consideration the propriety of reporting an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law granting or authorizing the granting of any license for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Tabled under the rule.

Mr. BICKFORD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish to this Convention a tabular statement in relation to the population of each county, town and ward of the cities of this State, according to the census of 1865, showing in one column the total population, in another the number of aliens, in another the number of persons of color not taxed, in another the whole number of persons of color, in another the population excluding aliens and persons not taxed, in another the population excluding aliens only, in another the population excluding persons of color not taxed only, and in another the population excluding only all persons of color.

Tabled under the rule.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senatorial Excursion Party.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

At a meeting held by Senator WADE's excursion party, at the Southern Hotel, before they left the city, the following Committee was appointed to draft a resolution embodying the views of the party: Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan; Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin; Messrs. YATES and TRUMBULL, of Illinois; Mr. CATTELL, JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania; Gen. BERINTON, H. V. PARSONS, and Gen. STAGER, of Ohio, and W. H. PAINTER, of Pennsylvania.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First—That we highly appreciate and applaud the wisdom and the right courageous persistence of the patriotic men who inaugurated the grand enterprise of the Pacific Railroad, and believing its feasibility and utility have been already demonstrated, we congratulate them and the country upon the success which has crowned their efforts.

Second—That being fully satisfied of the many advantages attending the location of a road through Kansas, by reasons of the inexhaustible fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, and the industry and intelligence of its rapidly increasing population, we earnestly recommend it to the cordial support of the Government and the capitalists of the country.

Third—That, after a personal survey of the part of the country through which the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad is located, we confidently predict the successful prosecution of that road will effect the best and most economical solution of the Indian question, by inviting a continuous line of settlement across the continent, and by affording at every station a base of operations for such military movements as may hereafter become necessary.

Fourth—That this railway to the Pacific, by a large reduction in the cost of transportation, will more than prepay the Government of the United States for the bonds loaned to aid its construction, and that the interests of the Government and the American people require that this road should be completed to the Pacific coast in the shortest practicable time.

Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 18.

The New-York State Temperance Society commenced their quarterly meeting in the Baptist Church, in this city, this morning; but small attendance. The following delegates reported: Rev. F. A. Spencer, of Syracuse; Rev. R. Fish, of Cayuga; Hon. Benjamin Joy, of Yates; O. S. Phelps, of St. Catharine; Ransom Seaman, of Washington; Richard Stevens and S. Ives, of Genesee; Timothy Stillman, D. D., of Chautauqua; L. P. Perkins, Revs. G. P. Cook, Robert Dick, George H. Ball and H. C. Walker, of Buffalo. The President of the Society being detained by sickness in his family, L. P. PERKINS, the Vice-President, presided. A large number of delegates, including HORACE GREELEY, are expected to-morrow.

THE MONARCHS IN PARIS.

Arrival, Reception and Entertainment of the Czar.

The Festivities and Amusements of the Congregated Sovereigns.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SHOW OF THE CENTURY.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 3, 1867.

Paris has devoted two days to the reception and entertainment of the Emperor of Russia. It is a remarkable event in many respects. Within the memory of many persons ALEXANDER I. of Russia, entered Paris one of the conquerors of NAPOLEON I. Now the successor of NAPOLEON, victor of Sebastopol, receives as his guest the successor of ALEXANDER. The exile in England and America, and the prisoner of Ham, receives at the Tuileries and entertains at the Elysée the Czar of Russia, and gathers around his hospitable board the sovereigns of three continents. It is so far the crowning success in the life of the Emperor.

The Czar ALEXANDER, with his two sons, his chief ministers, and a small but distinguished suite, arrived at the Northern Depot promptly as sovereigns should, and as everyone may in France, who travels by rail, at 4:15 P. M., on Saturday, June 1. The Emperor awaited him, and shook hands with him heartily as he descended from the carriage. The military bands played the grand Russian national anthem, the crowd, among which were many Russians, cheered with enthusiasm, the troops saluted, and the white-bearded Russian priest kissed the hand of his sovereign with devotion. Then, without loss of time, the Imperial party entered the State carriages and set off by the route of the Boulevards, Place Vendome and Rue de Rivoli for the Tuileries.

The people of Paris and the hundreds of thousands of strangers filled the streets and the houses to their roofs along the route. It was a vast gathering of people, curious but not excited—anxious to see the new Russian invasion, but caring very little about the Imperial guest. There was no display of military in the streets, the whole being gathered at two points—the railway station and the Place du Carousel, the great court of the Tuileries. The Police, in no great numbers, kept the route in order.

At the moment expected a movement of curiosity was seen along the line, and a squadron of the Cent Guard, a hundred pennons fluttering from a hundred spears, was seen approaching at a round trot. They swept by in an instant, and then came a state carriage, with rich liveries, and in it on the right of the back seat a tall, slender, pale, light-haired man of fifty, in the uniform of a General officer—ALEXANDER II, of Russia; at his left, a stout, good-looking man, a few years older, in civil costume—NAPOLEON III, of France; on the front seat, two young men of twenty-two and twenty—sons of the Czar. Eight or ten carriages rapidly followed, carrying the attendants of the two Emperors, Ministers of State, Marshals of the Empire, &c. Then a squadron of the Lancers of the Guard, and the brief and brilliant pageant was ended. There was no long and tiresome march of infantry; no dusty road, no bands of music. The Czar had arrived after a long journey, and nothing was done to fatigue him more. A few thousand troops in the Place du Carousel gave him a soldier's welcome, and the Empress bade her visitors welcome to the Tuileries.

Half an hour later a double line of troops had formed from the west front of the Tuileries, through the gardens, the Place de la Concord, and the Champs Elysées, to the palace set apart for the Czar. The bands played; the troops saluted and cheered, and the Imperial *cortége* passed over a route at once one of the most beautiful in the world, and fullest of glorious and terrible memories. Paris was full of golden sunshine; the streets hung with thousands of the flags of all nations; the people everywhere in well-dressed and well-behaved crowds; the fountains playing; all Paris *en fete*. The royal procession skirted the waters of the gardens of the Tuileries, and passed between the two great and beautiful fountains that try to wash away the bloodstains of the guillotine, whose place is marked by the Egyptian obelisk, which for thirty centuries looked upon the Nile, as it now looks upon the Seine.

The Czar ALEXANDER comes to Paris to see the Exposition, no doubt. He comes to thank the Emperor and France for the delicate sympathies expressed for him when his eldest son died at Nice. He comes, it may be, to have a friendly settlement of the Eastern Question and arrange for the disarmament and peaceful government of Europe. However that may be, he means to enjoy his visit. The first thing he did on his arrival at the Elysian Palace was to review the troops which form his guard of honor, and in whom he recognized old acquaintances, for they were the same that had attended him at Nice. Then he drove off to the Palais Royal to pay a visit to the Princess MATHILDE, and her guests, the King and Queen of Belgium, and the Prince Royal of Prussia; then he dined, and then he and his two sons went—where do you think? To the Theatre Variétés on the Boulevards, to see Mme. SCHNEIDER in OFFENBACH's great comic opera of *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, which he enjoyed as much, and at which he laughed as heartily as the most careless student of the *Quartier Latin*. Of course a great crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the theatre.

On Sunday morning the Czar and his two sons went piously to the Russian Church, near the Park de Monceau. I need not say that the splendid edifice was crowded. Having said their prayers with the devotion so graceful in Kings, the two Emperors, and all the Sovereigns and Princes who revolve as lesser lights around them, took their second breakfasts and went to the races—the great races of the year, including the grand prize of the City of Paris. A vast river of the most brilliant equipages rolled out through the beautiful avenues that lead to the Bois de Boulogne, and so on to the race-ground, where special arrangements had been made for five thousand guests, who divided with the running horses the interest of a hundred thousand spectators. The beautiful and superbly dressed ladies of Paris were out in great splendor, and the spectacle under the bright sky of June was charming and exhilarating. At 4 o'clock a heavy thunder shower, with a continuous roar like a great battle, followed by a rainbow of peace, laid the dust and freshened anew the landscape. All Paris, that was not at the races or the Exhibition, gathered in the Champs Elysées to greet the returning Emperors, who dined together in state at the Tuileries; and in the evening—this Sunday evening, the two Emperors, the Empress, the Grand Dukes and the undistinguishable mob of lesser royalties went to a ball given by the Duke and Duchess DE MOUCHY. And so passed, rather busily, as well as rather gaily, it must be confessed, the Czar's first Sunday in Paris.

His reception has been polite, interested, admirable in its arrangements, if not enthusiastic. Parisian vanity or *amour propre* is gratified with his visit. It is a tribute to France and her Emperor, and has been preceded or will be followed by a similar tribute from every sovereign in Europe, and many beside. The King of Holland is sensibly coming *incog.* He does not wish to place himself in competition with monarchs that could swallow him and his dominions at a mouthful, and he wishes to see the Exhibition at his leisure. The King of Prussia and Count BISMARCK are to arrive this week, and will attract as much curiosity as the Czar, but probably not so much as the Sultan.

The liberal papers take care to tell us that all the distinguished Poles residing in Paris have left town, so as to take no part in the honors paid to the sovereign who has just extinguished their nationality. But what the Poles have to do is to become Russians. That is all. Russia is composed of a hundred nations, each with as good right to a separate existence as the Poles. The age of a separate independence for every little nationality is past. The Irish must become British, Hanover must let itself be absorbed by Prussia, Naples and Sicily must content themselves with making a part of United Italy. America has taught Europe this lesson, if no other—the right of a nation to constitute itself by force and arms one and indivisible, by a thousand cannon belching out with shot and shell the national war-cry—*E Pluribus Unum.* Some fears had been expressed of a student demonstration in behalf of Poland, in the presence of the Czar, but I saw no sign of it, and heard no word of offence. Order reigns at Warsaw, and the Czar ALEXANDER appears to enjoy his visit to Paris.

It has been said that he would also visit England. The English are a little afraid that the Eastern question may be settled without them. I doubt if the Czar will cross the Channel, though he is said to like England. But the Queen is away at Balmoral, and the Prince of Wales, though a very fine young Prince indeed, can scarcely represent Her Majesty on such an occasion. The hereditary Grand Duke, however, will pay a family visit to his sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales, now happily recovering from the rheumatism.

But there is no doubt, I believe, that the Sultan will go to London. He cannot do without England. London after Paris is something like porter after champagne; but, as the *Times* justly remarks, London has a character of its own and is well worth seeing.

It is a good sign, says *Figaro*, when all the Emperors and Kings can come and dance at Paris. The Sultan, perhaps, will not dance himself, but he will sit cross-legged smoking his pipe and see the others dance. The Eastern idea of dancing is that it is something to have done for you; as the Englishman, who heard there was a good view of Paris from the dome of the Pantheon, sent up his servant to see it. Of course, if Kings dance, people should be happy. I am sorry for the Poles; but if every petty State were to gain its independence, what would become of great nations and empires? That question is decided; the law of the nineteenth century is for the big fish to eat up the little ones. I wish them good appetite and digestion.

Paris has many places interesting to royalty beside the comic opera and the race-course. The brother of the Tycoon is one of the most industrious explorers of the Exhibition. He works there four hours together, studying everything from which he may carry home a hint which may benefit Japan. The King and Queen of Belgium also spend a great deal of time there, each looking at the things they like best, without any ceremony, and with only occasional recognition. The Prussian and English princes and princesses have visited with great interest the prison of MARIE ANTOINETTE, which has been converted into a chapel, to which the cell of Mme. ELIZABETH, sister of LOUIS XVI., serves as a sacristie. A few days ago was unveiled a statue of the Empress JOSEPHINE, on the Avenue Josephine. It was on the anniversary of her death, which occurred in 1814, a little before the Russians, Prussians and English visited Paris. Here they are again—Russians, Prussians and English, and JOSEPHINE has her statues; and her grandson, Emperor of the French, entertains the invaders. When the Czar landed at the railway depot, he held out both hands to NAPOLEON. If manner means anything, the two most powerful sovereigns in Europe mean to be at peace with each other; and if they have a good understanding it will be easy to manage the rest; and if America will join hands with France and Russia the three can regulate the universe, some portions of which very much need a little regulation. The uncertain position and possible fate of MAXIMILIAN cast a certain shadow upon the festivities of Paris. As to the unfortunate Empress CHARLOTTE, there is no longer any uncertainty. Her case is hopeless and her days are numbered.

There are some questions which the sovereigns and diplomatists of Europe will do well to settle without going to war. If there are provinces on the southern borders of Russia, which by influences of race and religion gravitate to Russia, why should the Western Powers hinder their absorption? It may be true the Turkish rule is the lightest and most agreeable of despotisms—true that the Mahomedans are more tolerant to the Christian sects than they are to each other; it is still a scandal that the Christian nations of Western Europe should, from motives of selfish policy, help a Mahomedan Power, with no right but that of conquest, to govern millions of European Christians, who would throw off the Moslem yoke, if they were not prevented by French and English diplomacy. Moreover, the exclusion of Russia as a naval power from the Black Sea, a large part of whose shores are Russian territory, is too absurd to be borne with much longer. But the Emperors and their ministers will talk all this over, and, I believe, settle it. If they do, the King of Prussia and M. BISMARCK will have nothing to do but sign the articles already agreed to, and the Sultan will find that Lord STANLEY, though very happy to see him in London, will not be able to alter the plans agreed upon in Paris.

The French Emperor has accepted an invitation to be present at Lille, this Summer, at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the annexation of Flanders to France. This is a lesson and an example. The Flemings, two hundred years ago, may have been full of the idea of national independence, and as unwilling to be annexed to France as the Poles to-day are to become Russians. Now they invite their Emperor to help them celebrate the auspicious event which made them partakers of the glory of France. It is not improbable that in two centuries the Hanoverians, who are now engaging in reluctant rows and recalcitrant conspiracies, may celebrate their annexation to Prussia.

Lord LYONS is to succeed Lord COWLEY as English Ambassador at Paris, coming from Constantinople. This appointment will involve a considerable list of diplomatic changes. Lord LYONS is considered an excellent Minister, and well suited to this important post, only he has two deficiencies, which may tell more against him in Paris than in Constantinople. He is averse to society and he has no wife. The latter defect might be remedied, though a man who dislikes society is not likely to get a wife, unless he advertises for one in a Manchester paper, or applies to M. FOY, the great marriage agent in Paris, who would suit him to a T, or any other letter in the matrimonial alphabet.

The Emperor of China, the Parisian journalists at last admit, though with unwillingness, is not coming to the Exhibition. In the first place, he is only 12 years old, and too fragile a bit of porcelain to bring so long a distance. Then, if he were at Paris, he might possibly recognize a considerable number of Chinese curiosities and treasures as having belonged to his late father, and which were brought from China after the sacking of the Summer Palace. They were taken by the right of war, no doubt; but he might wish to carry them back again by the right of peace. Then our ingenious journalists go on to speculate on their rights of war, and to inquire whether the same rules apply to duels, which are still the fashion in France, a marquis and a journalist having fought on Saturday—both wounded. Thus, in case you kill your opponent in a duel, have you a right to take his watch and pocket-book? And can you proceed to pillage his house and carry off his plate, piano-forte and library? All these vexatious questions ought to be settled, either by the Exposition itself, or by a Congress of the sovereigns that are now flocking to see it, and who, would they but agree to it, could do much to secure to the world henceforward, the rights of peace.

PARIS, Thursday, June 6, 1867.

For the moment the moths put out the candle. The Emperors and Kings whom the great Exhibition has drawn to Paris extinguish the Exhibition. Thus, on Sunday, when Emperors, Kings and Princes went to the Bois de Boulogne to see the races, and the people went to see their Majesties, only 60,000 francs were taken at the gates of the Exhibition. On Monday the receipts went up to 75,000 francs.

The practice of having horse-races, balls, theatrical and other representations of a festal character on Sunday, almost universal on the Continent, and which prevails everywhere in Christendom, except in England and the countries it has colonized, had the sanction, last Sunday, of the highest authorities. At Longchamps was the Czar, actual head of the Greek Church; the Emperor, eldest son of the Roman Catholic Church; the Prince Royal of Prussia, the future head of the Protestant Prussian Church; the Princess Royal of Prussia, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, head of the Anglican Church, which latter was otherwise strongly represented, for the heartiest cheers given to the Imperial party came from the English.

After the races on Sunday the Imperial party paid a visit to the Prince Imperial at St. Cloud. At this charming retreat he pursues his studies and exercises in quiet, out of the excitement which would surround him at the Tuileries. He inherits from his mother a delicate and sensitive nature, scarcely consistent with robust health. The Empress is capable of great exertion, and does not shrink from fatigue, but for months past she has not been able to bear the strong odors of flowers. Accordingly, at the grand gala at the Opera last night, the Imperial Box, enlarged so as to occupy the whole front of the Theatre—I mean the whole dress circle opposite the stage, contained no plants or flowers. But it blazed with diamonds. On the other hand, the stage was covered with real roses, from the gardens of the Bois de Boulogne. Never have I seen the roses of Paris in such magnificence as at this moment.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning there was a line of nearly a hundred persons formed at the bureau of the opera, which opens at 10, to get places to see, not the fourth act of "L'Africaine," not the second of "La Giselle," but the Czar of Russia, the Emperor and Empress of France, and half the royalty and nobility of Europe. At night the house blazed without and within with a perfect splendor of lights and decorations. The vicinity was illuminated. The stalls were thirty francs, and all the unreserved seats at proportional prices. The crush of carriages, the magnificence of costumes, you may imagine; but court and military etiquette together give an order in France to these great spectacles more striking and impressive than their magnificence. In accordance with the Russian custom, the Imperial party was received by the audience without any demonstration. The Czar and the Empress came forward and saluted; then the Emperor and the Princess Royal of Prussia, then all took the places which their rank assigned them. The orchestra played the Russian national anthem, and the performance commenced. The best singers in Paris took part in the opera. The smallest parts in the ballet were filled on this occasion by the first class of dancers. At a little past midnight the wonderful spectacle was over. In the street there was no etiquette to prevent cheering, and the reception of the assembled Sovereigns, on their arrival and departure, was as demonstrative as need be—but the French are scarcely ever noisy on such occasions. On the race-course the hearty hurrahs were English. In a French crowd you hear a few exclamations of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The splendor of the Imperial box at the opera, in the midst of all the blaze of light and beauty, of riches and magnificence around it, may be imagined from the following plan, which will show you the arrangement of the Imperial and Royal assemblage; each of the following illustrious personages, be it observed, having his or her attendants, suitable to their rank, and all with appropriate costumes and decorations:

The Imperial Box.

PRINCE J. MURAT.
DUKE OF LEICHTENBURG.
PRINCESS EUGENIE.
GRAND DUKE WALDIMIR.
PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.
HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE.
PRINCESS ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.
EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
EMPEROR ALEXANDER.
EMPRESS EUGENIE.
PRINCE ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.
GRAND DUCHESS MARY OF RUSSIA.
PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE.
PRINCESS MATHILDA.
PRINCE FERDINAND OF HESSE.
PRINCESS L. MURAT.
PRINCE OF SAXE WEIMAR.
BROTHER OF THE TAICOUN.

Arrange these in the dress circle of the most brilliant theatre you can conceive, with their attendant celebrities grouped behind them, in a house filled with the cream of the cream of the most brilliant capital in the world, and you have a spectacle, compared to which that of the stage offered but slight attractions to the curious or thoughtful visitor. The two Emperors and the sons of the Czar were dressed in brilliant uniforms, as well as many others, while the Imperial and Royal ladies, among whom the Empress shines supreme in beauty as in power, all wore their diadems, and all blazed and glittered with most precious gems.

Yesterday morning the Czar, his two sons, and their attendants, made their first visit to the Exhibition. The Czar first walked around two-thirds of the outer circle of machinery, then through the Russian department, with which he has much reason to be satisfied, then through a portion of the picture gallery. All this was before 10 o'clock, when the prices are double, and before the arrival of the crowd of visitors. Then he passed through the most splendid portion of the French department, which fills even emperors—sovereigns of half the world—with astonishment and admiration. But even a czar has not the physical power to see but a small part of the Exhibition in one morning, so he walked out into the Park and looked at his cottages, his stables, his horses and his Russians. The latter, dressed all in their gala best, were drawn up in order, and presented to the Emperor, whom all the Russians love with a filial loyalty—whom they call father—the customary bread and salt; a big chunk of black bread, in the centre of which was a gold box full of salt. The Russian women presented a perfectly marvelous boquet, on which, in delicate flowers, was traced a crown and the cypher of the Czar. Then the Emperor and his suite went to the Russian Restaurant and ate a Russian breakfast, the Emperor and his sons sitting at the Imperial table, while their personal attendants, according to the Russian etiquette, took their food standing. The others, however, less uncomfortably distinguished, ate their breakfasts in the free and easy French fashion in another apartment. It is needless to give you the entire bill of fare of this historic breakfast. Among the numerous dishes were caviar, kilky, koulebiaka, rastegay, stschy aigre, kascha, lossossina, &c. The Emperor drank white Caimean and red Caucasian wine. The Imperial table remains set for him during his stay in Paris.

The grand entry of the King of Prussia, at 4 o'clock yesterday, was in all respects like that of the Emperor of Russia. There was the same escort, the same ceremony, the same immense crowd. I am not sure that the people did not gather from all parts of Paris in greater numbers than to see the Czar. They have more curiosity about this doughty King WILLIAM, for it is but a few months since the Paris papers were full of him. In fact, for two or three years, first as respects Denmark, then Austria, then Luxemburg, the French have been occupied with the King of Prussia, and M. BISMARCK who accompanies him. So there was a great rush to see him riding in the same carriage with the Emperor to the Tuileries, where he takes up his quarters. It is said that he would not come to Paris until the Emperor had promised to visit him in turn at Berlin. Now the Emperor must serve all alike, and this will involve a visit to St. Petersburgh, to Cairo, to Constantinople, perhaps to Teheran and Jeddo.

Prayers were offered in the churches of Berlin, on the Feast of the Ascension, for the safety of this pious King WILLIAM during his visit to the French capital. The French were quite ready to go to war with King WILLIAM a few days ago, but they will entertain him with all the more civility. The Prince and Princess Royal have had a delightful time in Paris, and have greatly enjoyed the Exposition. The Prince, a victorious general, takes great interest in the military features of the Exhibition, which is as natural, perhaps, as that a writer should look at stationery. Do you happen to know where the best paper in the world is made? The very best is in the Vale of Cashmere, where also the finest and most exquisite shawls are manufactured. Next to this, I believe, is the paper of Japan. It is a curious fact that the finest engravings in Europe are printed on India paper—the most costly books are of the paper of Japan. Is there no way of combining the best features and achievements of oriental and occidental civilization? Language is a great difficulty, and I propose that we give up English, French and German and go back to Sanscrit. I have not the happiness of knowing a word of it, but, to look at, it is infinitely prettier than any of our western tongues. Otherwise, the Orientals must learn French, as many are doing. The Viceroy of Egypt, for example, was educated in Paris. If all the palaces should happen to be full on his arrival, he can take his old lodgings and be quite at home in the student's quarter.

The dinner at the Tuileries on Tuesday was for 120 guests. In a few days there will be a Court ball and grand illuminations, for which gas pipes ten inches in diameter are now being laid down in the private gardens. The whole palace will be a blaze of light, and the exterior illumination worthy of the illustrious guests who will be dancing inside.

The Czar has celebrated his visit to Paris by an act of grace, gratifying, if not entirely and to everybody satisfactory. He placed in the hands of the Emperor an ukase, according a free pardon, and liberty to return to their homes, to all Polish prisoners and exiles whose conduct has been satisfactory. The sharp wits of Paris wish to know how many persons condemned to hard labor twenty years or for life in the mines of Siberia are likely to be recognized by their judges as of satisfactory conduct.

But the Czar ALEXANDER, who spends his first night in Paris in laughing at La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein, and enjoying the vigorous music of OFFENBACH, and the indescribable cleverness of Mlle. SCHNEIDER—who is the Mrs. JOHN WOOD of the Paris comic opera—who stopped on the race-course of Longchamps, to shake hands with a French actress—Mme. ARNOULT—whom he had known in St. Petersburgh, and paid her the delicate compliment of asking her if her two daughters with her were her sisters—the Czar, in fine, who has come to Paris to dine, and dance, and see the Exposition, is not going to be hard on the Poles, for a mere difference of opinion, or a mere question of taste. No doubt the Poles prefer an independent nationality to annexation to Russia, and the Catholic Roman to the Orthodox Russian Church—but twenty years in the Siberian mines is a rather heavy punishment for entertaining such a preference.

The Sultan, it is now understood, will not arrive in Paris until the 1st of July. I presume the Shah of Persia, the Viceroy of Egypt and the Bey of Tunis will all come in his company, and that we shall have our four Oriental sovereigns in one group. In the meantime, the Christian, more Christian and most Christian Sovereigns will have enjoyed all that the most magnificent and glorious capital in the world can offer them.

The City of Paris follows the example of the Emperor. On the 8th of June will be given, under the auspices of Baron HAUSSMAN, Prefect of the Seine, and architect of Paris, an entertainment at the Hotel de Ville—our historic City Hall, to which 6,000 guests have been already invited, which will cost, it is said, some 300,000 francs—with the satisfaction that for every franc expended, somebody will get the worth of the money. There is to be a series of three entertainments, for as only 6,000 persons can be invited at once, it will require five balls to give to each of the upper 80,000 his or her turn. They cannot all dance with a czar, or a shah, an emperor or a sultan, but almost any lady may have the delight of a polka, the happiness of a waltz, or the honor of a cotillion with a majesty or a royal highness, and if they were all as good-natured and indefatigable dancers as the Prince of Wales, there would be quite enough to go round and give every one a chance before the Summer is over.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL is not coming. He was strongly urged to accept the Emperor's invitation, but he pleads poverty. He has not the money, he says, even to take a third class ticket; and what could he do in Paris? His second son, however, has money enough, and might lend a little to his pa, on good church security. The Princess he has just married has 50,000f. a year pin money. She is coming to Paris with her husband and his brother. The Italian fleet is to escort them and Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE from Genoa to Marseilles; then it will join the French and English fleets to form an escort for the Sultan. Meantime the Russian and French fleets are at Cherbourg, where the Czar and Emperor, if they can find the time, will go together to review them—only it is a pity the *Dunderberg* had not arrived to take the lead of the French iron-clads.

There is to be, however, a military review at Longchamps; no great matter of troops, only some 60,000, because the rest have gone to Chalons. On the return of the Czar to Berlin King WILLIAM will show him a much larger number of Prussian soldiers. He has no idea of allowing France to carry off all the honors. He will show his soldiers fresh from fields of victory. There are some awkward things in the entertainment of sovereigns. For example, if the Emperor of Austria should come to the Exhibition by the route of Berlin, would they show him the trophies of Konigsgratz? It is not certain that he will come. If JUAREZ has shot his brother, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, how can the Emperor of Austria come to Paris? The sudden departure of the King and Queen of Belgium is said to have been in consequence of the news lately received from Mexico. The Emperor NAPOLEON may not be responsible for the resolution taken by MAXIMILIAN to remain in Mexico, but if the late news is confirmed, his brother will scarcely come from his coronation *fêtes* in Hungary to dance at the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, in Paris. The possible fate of MAXIMILIAN hangs like a black cloud over all these splendors of royalty, and the confirmation of the terrible rumors now current would cover all the courts of Europe with mourning.

There is another King who does not seem to care about coming—the handsomest King in Europe, judging by his photograph—His Majesty of Bavaria. He should come and see the brave show his little kingdom makes in the Exhibition, where it stands almost at the head in art, and quite at the head in beer, which is, in Munich, a royal beverage. I take some pride in the fact that it was an American—a born Yankee of Massachusetts, who nearly a century ago assisted a King of Bavaria to improve the beer of his subjects, by making the Royal Brewery the model brewery of a kingdom, ever since famous for this beverage, and now, at the Grand Exposition, more famous than ever. Count RUMFORD, a most genuine New-England boy, who had the misfortune to get on the wrong side in the war of independence, reformed the civil and military service in Bavaria, banished beggary, and established schools of industry, laid out the finest pleasure ground in Europe for the city of Munich, and improved the manufacture of its beer. The present King has his royal brewery, no doubt; but he devotes himself to art, to music, and to love. He has enough to do without coming to Paris.

The Emperor of Austria may not come, but Austria shines at the Exhibition. I am disposed to rank the Austrian department next to the French, in taste and elegance. Judging by its works, Vienna must be a second Paris, and the productions of the Austrian Empire are of extraordinary richness and variety, in iron, bronze, wood, leather, glass and porcelain; in corn and wine, in textile fabrics. I cannot describe the impression one gets of the character of a country by walking through this Exhibition, from a lump of coal to a statue. The wealth of the land and the genius of the people are there. You become imbued with its spirit. Every product and every work is pervaded by a subtle, penetrating magnetism. Every *chef d'oeuvre* has its peculiar sphere, and impresses you with its qualities. It seems to me that I could tell in what part of the Exhibition I was with my eyes shut, so strong is the feeling that each country gives of its peculiar character. Austria and Prussia differ so much that one can understand the necessity for a political separation. Prussia has much to be admired—much that is strong, brave, vigorous and artistic; but I have a weakness for Austria.

At this moment we have a curious Austrian and Prussian combination in Paris. JOHANN STRAUSS, musical composer to the Imperial and Royal Court, is here with a select band of sixty musicians. With this eminent composer of polkas and waltzes—of the most delicious dance music in the world—is associated Herr BILSE, music director of His Majesty the King of Prussia. This band has played at the balls at the Austrian and Prussian Embassies. It will play, I presume, at the grand ball about to be given at the Russian Embassy; and it has given four concerts at the International Club House, in the Champ de Mars. The concerts yesterday were from 3 to 5, and from 8 to 10 o'clock; and consisted of eight pieces, four by CHERUBINI, MEYERBEER, WEBER, HAYDEN, and two waltzes and two polkas by STRAUSS. BILSE conducted the classic and operatic music—STRAUSS both conducted and played his own delicious compositions, and they were given with a power of sound, an energy of execution, an *entrain*, a go, that might have set ten thousand people to dancing. All the music was admirably played—the dance music was perfection.

In a short time the Champs de Mars will have an International Theatre in operation, a Chinese Theatre, a Cafe Concert, beside other day and evening concerts, and be able to keep a few thousands of its visitors, who come in the morning, late into the night. As it is, the people get away but slowly. When the great central exhibition closes, with a 100,000 people in the grounds, and steamers, omnibuses and voitures must work for hours to get them away. They are too tired to walk any distance. Some have walked ten, some twenty miles during the day. That can easily be done without going out of the central building. I defy any one to see the entire collection of the machinery in the building, not to speak of the much larger quantity in the annexes, without walking ten miles. Well, in this tired state one is naturally hungry; and here are fifty places where you can dine, in any style, at any price, and with any nation. You can have buckwheat cakes and baked beans, if you choose to order them. So you dine and get a little rested; then concert or theatres invite you, and the result is that you leave the Champ de Mars at midnight to return again at 10 o'clock next morning. If there were but dormitories in the light-houses, say, you might stay there altogether.

MONADNOCK.

A Deaf and Dumb Man Killed on the Hudson River Road.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, June 18.

The train on the Hudson River Railroad, coming north yesterday, due here at 11:48 A. M., ran against a man on the track two miles above Catskill, breaking three of his ribs and injuring him internally. He was brought to this city on the same train, and died at the depot about 2 o'clock. Nothing on his person indicates his name or residence. Three memorandum books were in his pocket, from which it appears he was a vagrant beggar, deaf and dumb, and had lost the use of both hands by a stroke of lightning. He was about 40 years old.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Splendid Prospects of Wheat—Political Movements—The Negro Vote.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARIETTA, Cobb County, Ga., Thursday, June 13, 1867.

It has seldom been allowed me to communicate cheering news as to the material prospects of the people of this State, during the past two years. No one who has not lived and moved among them, and had an opportunity to see their "inner life," can form an adequate idea of the length and breadth and depth of their privations and sufferings. But daylight has come at last, and Providence has sent relief in the largest wheat crop which has been harvested at the South for a number of years. The number of acres of land sown in wheat last Fall was much larger than usual. This was caused by the failure of the cereal crop of 1866, and a desire to guard against a similar visitation, and also by the small amount of labor and expense required for the production of wheat as compared with either corn or cotton. Every one who owned or could borrow a horse and plow, and could procure seed, had a wheat patch. The seasons were remarkably propitious for the growth, maturity and harvesting of the crop, and its usual enemies—rust, smut, mildew and flies—were magnanimous, abstaining from any attack in force, and contenting themselves with feeble raids and to a very limited extent. The average yield per acre is far greater than usual. On rich lands I have heard that it reached thirty-five and forty bushels per acre, but the general average will be, it is thought, from ten to twelve bushels. The Superintendent of one of the leading railroads at the South, who has ample means of obtaining accurate information, and has taken considerable pains to learn the truth, has stated that the surplus crop of this year will reach ten million bushels. I think that this is far too sanguine an estimate, and that it would bear division by 2; but even a surplus of five million bushels will be a God-send of incalculable benefit. In the counties north of this town which were laid waste by the two contending armies during the Summer and Fall of 1864, and the inhabitants of which have been almost reduced to famine, the crop has been the finest and most abundant. To some extent it has been mortgaged to speculators in the necessaries of life, who, on their security, have doled out pecks of corn and pounds of meat to the famishing at rates of interest which would make all the tribes of Israel blush, and thus a portion of the surplus will pass into the hands of these extortioners. But there will be plenty for bread, and it makes the heart glad to know this fact, when we remember that but a few days ago the wail of hunger went up from all this country. All those who have with great difficulty been able to buy or borrow enough corn and meat to carry on their farming operations until now, will be able to exchange their wheat for the supplies they need to complete their labors, and save the numerous interests demanded for advances. I can give no better idea of the oppressive demands of the corn and bacon Shylocks, and of the necessities of the people than to make the following extract from a letter which I received last week from a planter in Southern Georgia.

> "Corn is selling at Americus at $2 50 per bushel and bacon at 25 cents per pound, payable next Fall. Cotton, corn, land, stock, wife and children, pledged to secure the debt, and if the borrowers could tell where they are going when they die, they would give a mortgage on their interest in the next world."

The oat crop is large and promising. It is not yet harvested, but it is maturing rapidly, and is anxiously looked for by the gaunt mules and horses which have only had a slight acquaintance for some time with corn and fodder, and if they could would certainly have made a complaint to their sympathetic friend Mr. BERGH.

The cotton in this section is small and has a stunted look. But the knowing ones say "it will take a start" very soon. To my inexperienced eye there is no sign of this activity; but I have learned to think of cotton as Sam Weller, the elder, said of widows, that it is "mighty onsartin."

Nowhere are the scars and livid seams of war more visible than on the face of the country round this town, which in former days was one of the most prosperous and attractive places in Georgia. It is but a couple of miles distant from Kenesaw Mountain, the scene of one of the most obstinate and bloody conflicts of the war, and where the breastworks of the contending forces are still visible to mark the track of the advance and retreat. Much has been done to clear the wreck and rebuild from the ruins, but a blackened chimney and shattered dwelling remains to tell that the tug of war was here with all its havoc.

Prior to the war there was a good deal of manufacturing enterprise in this part of the country, and there are cheering indications of its being revived this year. The Roswell Manufacturing Company, at the village of Roswell, about thirteen miles from here, is the most extensive establishment for the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics.

The recent meeting at Atlanta in opposition to the Sherman Bill, was numerously attended, and the character and influence of those who got it up stand very high in the State. They have adopted the doctrines and advice of Gov. PERRY as the embodiment of wisdom and sound policy, and having persuaded themselves, are zealously laboring to persuade others that it is better to remain under military government than give the control of the State to ignorant negroes and white adventurers. Their advice is so much in harmony with the old prejudices and political tenets of the people, it is often accepted without a proper examination into its soundness. In Georgia, unless Gen. SCHOFIELD's rule of disfranchisement be generally adopted, if all the white men register and vote who are qualified, there can be no danger of negro ascendancy, even were the negroes unanimous in their opposition to the whites.

The arguments which can scare the white population of South Carolina, where the negroes are in a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 over the white population, should have no influence in Georgia, where the majority is the other way in about the same numbers.

There are thousands who will support a Convention, who would oppose it if they were certain the only consequence would be a continuation of Military Government. But they believe that if the people defeat the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, Congress will disfranchise all who cannot take the test oath, order a Convention to be called by the voters who can take the oath, and thus place the control of the State entirely and irrevocably in the hands of the negroes and a few whites, who will be almost entirely in favor of confiscation and agrarianism. They say that by the same power which disfranchises those who are now disabled the number of the excluded may be extended, so as to include all who participated in the rebellion, and that there is no evidence that Congress will hesitate for a moment to exercise that power. They therefore think Georgia ought to comply and take the chances, but they add that if they were citizens of South Carolina or Mississippi, where the blacks have a majority, they would vote "against convention" until a certain torrid locality is frozen over. To espouse the Convention now exposes him who does to be denounced as a Radical by the noisy men and presses who are non-conformists, and there are large numbers who say nothing, write no letters and avoid political discussions, who will, when the time comes, accept the situation by a full compliance with the Military Bill.

As I already stated in a former letter the radical manifestoes of their committees and the letters and speeches of their leading spirits, making additional requirements to those specified in the Sherman Bill, and insisting on Radical majorities as the *sine qua non* of political purity, are disturbing the public mind very much, weakening the resolution of those who had made up their minds to submit in good faith, and strengthening the reasoning of those who think with Mr. PERRY. The address which is generally attributed to Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, is quoted with great force by the Perryites as an official declaration of the Radical Party, and as conclusive proof that nothing short of the election of Radical Legislators, Congressmen, Senators and public officers, will cause the bars to be let down, and procure admission into the Elysian Fields of representation in Congress.

Many moderate and prudent men, who are going to vote for a Convention, but are determined not to allow the radicalization of the negroes and their organization in hostility to their employers, are now taking steps to induce sensible men of high character and influence to take the stump among the negroes, and counteract by argument the advice which the radical emissaries are now giving daily in all parts of the South. This movement will succeed, and before many days the freedmen's meetings will be addressed by men who do not stand very high in the estimation of Mr. BUTLER and Mr. PHILLIPS, but who are greatly esteemed by all classes, white and black, in this part of the country. The confiscation idea and land grants are producing bad effects, and it is deemed essential to expose their fallacy and correct the evil. QUONDAM.

THE CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Unusual Anxiety about the Crops—The Prospect for the Cereals—Upland Cotton—Critical Condition of Affairs on the Sea Islands, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Never, perhaps, has a people regarded the issue of their agricultural ventures with so keen and anxious an interest as that with which the population of the Southern "Military Districts" are watching the growing crops during the present year. Nor is this solicitude confined to those who are connected directly or indirectly with the planting interest. It is shared to a degree hitherto unprecedented by tradespeople, workingmen and the professions. All classes, in every department of life, are patiently and hopefully awaiting the invigorating influence of a good crop. They see in it the panacea of all their ills, the end of all their suffering. It would at once give the much-needed encouragement to the whites, and diffuse contentment among the freedmen; it would bring relief to the famine-stricken, and lift the incubus of debt, which now, to a greater or less degree, oppresses every landholder; and all feel that, even politically, it would open an era of conciliation and good feeling such as has not been known in this distracted land since the thunders of war first opened around the devoted battlements of Fort Sumter.

THE GENERAL CROP PROSPECT

throughout this State is, I am glad to say, exceedingly encouraging. The harvesting of the wheat crop is now fairly begun, and all accounts agree in representing the yield to be an unusually fine one. The first shipment of new wheat from South Carolina was made last week to your City. It is only in certain sections of the State, however, that wheat can be cultivated to advantage; and, for the relief of the prevailing destitution, the product of this cereal is comparatively unimportant. It is to the corn, a far more general crop, that the poor people of both colors must look for their sustenance during the coming Fall and Winter. Perhaps it is too early, as yet, to predict with safety the fate of the growing corn. In every district a much larger area of land has been planted with it than previously; and so far, though not remarkably forward, the stalks have generally a healthy appearance, and it is scarcely probable that any disasters hereafter occurring could effect a recurrence of the terrible failure of last year. The minor kinds of grain are all said to be in a flourishing condition.

THE UPLAND COTTON,

which is the great staple of the State, far out-weighing in value all the other crops combined, is thriving in all quarters, and even from the planters, among whom grumbling at this season has generally been a chronic infirmity, little complaint is now heard. I have conversed with competent judges who have recently had extensive opportunities for observation, and they agree in the opinion that notwithstanding the disadvantages incident to the change in the system of labor, the lack of capital and other untoward circumstances, the crop of upland cotton in South Carolina, for the present year, will nearly, if not quite equal an average crop previous to the war. This estimate, of course, supposes that no extraordinary disaster will occur between now and the picking season. The chief danger to be apprehended now is from the ravages of the caterpillar; but if the predictions of those who profess to understand the subject, be worth anything, the planters, during the present Summer, will be spared a visitation from this voracious and all-destroying insect.

THE SEA-ISLANDS.

Of the long staple cotton, which is grown exclusively on the low lands adjacent to the coast, and upon that rich and beautiful belt of sea-islands which have given to the soft and silky fibre its distinctive name, we have less favorable reports. A recent sojourn in that region has enabled me to see and judge for myself of the condition of the cotton fields on many of the largest and best plantations, as well as to observe the changes which the past twelve months have wrought in the efficiency and temper of the freedmen, as a free laboring population.

The crop was planted under rather favorable auspices. The experience of last year, had taught the negroes the absolute necessity for organization and system to secure substantial results for their labor. Their favorite plan of sub-dividing each plantation into small lots, to be separately tilled by the heads of families, was therefore incontinently abandoned in favor of the old system of working in gangs and by tasks, under the direction and upon the responsibility of the planter himself. The superior fertility of these coast lands had given to their proprietors the advantage of loans of northern capital to a much greater extent than the planters of the interior. They were, therefore, enabled at the outset to buy the necessary stock and provide the outfit for "running" their plantations. Those of them who could afford it generally arranged to pay for their labor in monthly wages; but the greater number were compelled by poverty to adhere to the former plan of allowing the negroes half the crop. The cotton, on its first appearance above ground, presented a striking contrast with the aspect of the same fields last year. The regularity with which it was "banked" and the cleanly condition of the rows, reminded one of the days of slave labor. But the unexampled rains of May and June have occasioned serious damage. The grass has everywhere made its appearance with a rapidity that defied all efforts to check it, and the fields are now so moist and sobby as to make it difficult to clean them by the use of the hoe. The planters and their hands, however, are working with desperate energy, and if the next six weeks are hot and dry, the sea-island crop may yet be saved. On many plantations, especially where the working force is a small one, "day laborers" are employed at this critical season to assist the regular hands. And this has brought to my attention a fact which exhibits in a striking light how small is the day's work of a Southern as compared with that of the Northern laborer. The task allotted to the freedmen is the same as that which they performed as slaves before the war. They go into the field at daybreak, and before 11 o'clock A. M. their task is done. The rest of the day is at their own disposal. Thus they have ample time, if they choose, to perform another task before sunset. Accordingly, I was informed by several planters, that their hands are now performing double work—that is, earning *per diem* of from 75 cents to $1 as day-laborers, besides their regular wages. From the abundance of fish, crabs, oysters, &c., in this region, there has been comparatively little suffering on the sea islands, either among the whites or blacks. Quite a number of Northern men have purchased or leased places upon these islands, and embarked in the novel venture of cotton planting, and though their success has not been uniform, they all express themselves as delighted with the richness of the soil and the unexpected moderation of the climate, produced by the proximity of the ocean.

The Killing of a Citizen by Members of the Brownlow Militia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 10, 1867.

I have just returned from Franklin County, the scene of the late "Militia Outrage," where Capt. RICKMAN's Company killed the citizen named BROWN. While there, I met a prominent officer of General THOMAS' staff, and had an opportunity of hearing the evidence which was given him. It seems that BROWN was bitterly hostile to the Government during the war, and engaged in a little bushwhacking on his own account, having killed two United States soldiers, and since the close of the war and the inauguration of Gov. BROWNLOW, has been quite as hostile to the State government, having frequently said "he would be willing to take up arms to drive BROWNLOW and his thieves from the State." These expressions are to be expected however from ignorant men, as BROWN was, and in fact such expressions are quite common in the strongly rebel districts. The sedition laws of this State are very stringent, and upon the evidence which was produced, Captain RICKMAN felt himself authorized to arrest BROWN and hold him until he could be indicted for sedition. Lieut. HOLT was ordered to make the arrest, which he did, and, while on the way to the camp, BROWN offered to point out the spot where the bodies of the soldiers had been buried. This much of the case has been gathered from outside evidence. What occurred afterwards, I have from the sworn statements of the men who did the shooting. It seems that the proposition to point out the graves was only a little "strategy," by which BROWN expected to effect his escape. He led the guards into the woods, and they testify that after leading them around awhile, he sat down upon a log, as he said to "revive his recollection as to the locality of the graves." The guards sat down with him, and while they were talking, BROWN sprang up and tried to run, when, after commanding him to halt, the guard fired, the ball passing through his head.

Gov. BROWNLOW will order a court-martial in the case of the officers and men engaged in the killing.

The Governor expresses a determination to suppress lawlessness, and punish offenders, let them be who they may, or of whatever political party. In Capt. RICKMAN's case, there has been no evidence to show any criminal intent, nor in fact anything to indicate that he had the slightest idea that BROWN would be killed. The Union men of the county say that it was not only a proper punishment for BROWN's crimes, but absolutely necessary for the safety of Union men in the county.

The Use of Petroleum as Fuel on Steamers—Explanatory Note from Mr. Stimers.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 17, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your editorial remarks in Minor Topics, in adverting to the Boston petroleum fuel experiments, in this morning's paper, an inquiry regarding the "original source of the steam that is taken from the boiler and passed into the retort that generates the vapors that make the heat that raises the steam in the boiler."

Having closely observed the various efforts made during the past five years to employ petroleum in lieu of coal for a steam fuel, I take the liberty to offer the following explanation in reply to your inquiry.

The introduction of superheated steam into the retort where the oil is vaporized is not essential to the making a fire and getting up steam, but it is to burning said vapor with the completeness of combustion necessary for it to compete with coal as a steam fuel. In burning the vapors of petroleum it is necessary that every particle of the vapors shall come into close contact with a corresponding particle of atmospheric air; but air and the vapors of the oils appear to have the same repellant qualities as oil and water, and do not mix enough to prevent the formation of a thick black smoke, and the heat developed is comparatively very small.

All who have attempted the use of petroleum for a steam fuel appear to have early learned the great advantage of introducing superheated steam to the vapors. When this is done the air mixes readily with the compound, and a more complete combustion is effected.

Although, as I have already stated, steam could be raised in a boiler from burning the oil vapor only, yet it is done much more quickly and pleasantly if a supply of steam can be had, and I observed that on Friday last the fires of the *Palos* were assisted with steam from a sister vessel, the *Leyden*, which lay alongside.

The first experiments tried to test the practicability of employing petroleum for generating steam were by SHAW and LINTON, in Philadelphia. I was member of a Board of Naval Engineers, ordered by the Department to conduct and report upon the experiments. They continued during five months, and our report is dated May 5, 1863.

In that arrangement "the apparatus used was an ordinary tubular locomotive form of boiler containing fifteen tubes, two inches in diameter and fifty-six inches in length; a small steam engine, in connection with it, operating a pump supplying water to the boiler; with an additional boiler of very small dimensions, placed in a heating apparatus, to provide a steam jet, previous to firing up with the oil, in the absence of other means for procuring the necessary artificial draft until steam was raised in the larger boiler."

This would be a good arrangement for Col. FOOTE to employ with his process. The great merit of Col. FOOTE's process over all those which have been tried in this country and in England, consists in his forcing the air, necessary for the combustion of the oil, directly into the retort where the latter is vaporized, and as super-heated steam is introduced simultaneously *the air becomes thoroughly mixed with the vapors before they issue from the burners*, and the combustion is consequently perfect when the proper proportions of air and oil are maintained. This desideratum is never attained in any other process yet brought to my attention.

When an inventor comes to me and describes the brilliant white flame which he produces with his greatly improved petroleum burner, I know that he cannot compete with anthracite coal in economically generating steam. And Col. FOOTE is the only one who has shown me a fire where all that was visible was the blue hydrogen flame, which every chemist will understand is—with such a combustible—the hottest attainable fire. I am, respectfully,

ALBAN C. STIMERS.

Plea for Jockeys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the London correspondence of your excellent journal I remarked, a few days ago, an account of the race for the Derby, and a few moral reflections on the money that changed hands on that event. Your correspondent says:

> "Talk about the great fees of famous lawyers, surgeons, or the prices paid painters, sculptors or authors, here is a little rat of a jockey riding a three-year-old colt and beating them all. There is something astonishing and abominable about it," &c., &c.

Now, Sir, the workman is paid, as a rule, according to the skill his work requires; also, according to the number of hands there are in the market suited to his particular branch. It happens that of the jockey branch (sufficiently good riders to be intrusted with a mount in the Derby) there are few; the men in question have to attain the top of the tree, and that by a life of the greatest privation and strictest attention to their profession. They cannot just ride for the Derby and then retire till the following year; they must be in perpetual training for other races, denying themselves all sensual enjoyments, as these would interfere with their training and condition. The very fact of a horse like *Hermit* running contrary to the judgment of almost all the great racing judges of England—(he was at 100 to 1 at starting)—proves what skill there must be in the rider; frequent accidents from the vice of a horse, or from man or horse falling, prove the danger of the profession. The Derby is considered a great feather in the cap of the man who wins it—the name of horse and man are never forgotten. Exclusive of the £6,000 stakes or thereabouts, the owner usually nets an enormous stake by betting on his horse. It occurs but once a year, and is called "The Blue Riband of the Turf." Under these circumstances, I think one of the chief laborers, viz., the rider, is worthy of his hire, or what he is promised if he wins. I think, if newspaper accounts are true, we shall find that novelists and painters have been paid as high prices for books and pictures. These and other people mentioned by your correspondent continue to make sums in the course of the year which far exceed any sum made by the most successful jockey. Do not, therefore, grudge him if, in the course of his arduous life, spent in rushing about all over England and, indeed, Europe, at the beck and call of his employers, he is once or twice rewarded by a fraction, large indeed, but small in comparison with the gains of his master.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH OFFICER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AIR GUN MURDER.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Impanneling of the Jury Continued—Nine Jurors Sworn—The Panel Exhausted and a New One Ordered.

As might be supposed the intense interest manifested by the crowded court during the opening proceedings in the prosecution of SKIDMORE increases hourly. Yesterday morning long before the court-room doors were thrown open an excited throng of people gathered about and inside the Court-house, many of them hanging around the stairways desirous to gratify their curiosity by having a look at the accused on his way to court. A few minutes before ten the prisoner arrived, manacled to an officer, and was preceded and followed through the vestibule, up the stairway, and along the lobby by an eager rush of men. The doorkeepers admitted only those directly interested in the proceedings as jurors, witnesses, &c. The prisoner took a seat behind the reporter's table, an officer sitting on either side of him. He presented the same placid, self-possessed look hitherto remarked, which, if put on, and hiding suppressed feeling, is well put on. At the opening of proceedings the prisoner was removed to a seat beside his counsel.

OPENING OF PROCEEDINGS.

On the summons of the Clerk of the Court the four jurors empaneled on Monday answered to their names. The next name on the list of jurors was then called, and EMERY D. ANGEL answered to his name; he had no conscientious scruples against finding a verdict of guilty in a case where the death penalty was the punishment, but he had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The juror was ordered to stand aside. Nine jurors were called in turn, and in each case either an opinion had been formed or an impression of such a kind made that it would require evidence to remove it. THEODORE FULLER was then called, and seemed to meet all the requisitions of a good juror, but was peremptorily challenged by the defence. Seventeen others were called and set aside, when CHAS. T. CURTIS was called. Counsel for the defence failed to obtain any admission from the juror which would disqualify him, but continued to press questions with the usual spirit and purpose. Mr. TROY, for the people, objected to the persistent questioning, and insisted that the competency of jurors be tried by two jurors, as is customary in such cases. Two of the four jurors, already sworn in, were then sworn to try the competency of Mr. Curtis, and on his being requestioned, decided that he was competent. Then counsel for defence peremptorily challenged Mr. Curtis, who was ordered to stand aside. J. H. Degraw was also peremptorily challenged by the defence. At 11:45, one hour and three-quarters after the opening of the court, another juror, named R. C. Gillive, unobjectionable to counsel, was secured and sworn. Another fifteen minutes passed, during which another half dozen were set aside, when Mr. Staats was called and tried by the jurors as to competency. They decided that the gentleman was a good and proper juror, when counsel for defence peremptorily challenged him also. H. G. SUYDAM, next called, was sworn without sustained opposition, counsel for defence withdrawing their challenge. HENRY J. RICHARDSON was the next juror sworn. An hour after, JAMES HAYT was sworn. At this time counsel for defence had made thirteen of their twenty peremptory challenges. Some fifteen other jurors were called, but failed to answer satisfactorily, when at 1:30 o'clock it was found that the panel was exhausted.

Mr. TROY then asked that a number of jurors be summoned for attendance this morning.

Judge BARNARD ordered that two panels of twenty-five each be made out and the jurors be summoned—the first twenty-five to present themselves at 10 o'clock, the second at noon.

The Court then adjourned till this morning, at 10 o'clock. SKIDMORE was conducted to prison, accompanied in the same fashion as when he entered Court. There were some women evidently much interested in his fate, who sought to approach him on his way out, but who were put aside by the officers.

THE GERMAN SCHUTZENFEST.

Tenth Annual Shooting Match at Jones' Wood.

The tenth annual Schützenfest, the celebration of which was commenced yesterday, was not ushered in under very favorable circumstances. From the hour at which the first marksman stepped into the little booth whence he took aim at the target until sunset the rain came down in torrents, and rendered the else agreeable pastime of shooting at a mark in the open air a most uncomfortable experiment. Who the Schützen Corps are, and what their antecedents, everybody knows. As an independent organization of riflemen they were banded together some eleven years ago, since which time they have met in friendly rivalry on the greensward once a year, and have even ventured on a trip to Germany, where a number of their delegates participated in the great international shooting-match held in 1865. At present, they constitute a company of 171 sharpshooters, under the command of Capt. JOHN F. GERDES, who has succeeded Mr. BUSCH. They were represented at Jones' Wood, yesterday, by about 135 men, clad in neat green blouses, wearing broad-brimmed felt hats, and armed with heavy rifles.

As in previous years, the *fest* will be celebrated throughout three full days. Yesterday and to-day were set apart for the trial of skill between the marksmen, and to-morrow will be devoted to awarding the prizes and crowning the king of the festival. In the evening there will be a grand Summer-night's reunion, which is usually looked upon as one of the most attractive features of the match. The arrangements for the tournament itself are simple enough. An elongated shed protects the disengaged competitors from the heat of the sun, while a small booth, provided with rests for the rifles of the marksmen, stands opposite the target. The *point de mire* is an Austrian Eagle perched on the top of a high pole, the body of the double-headed bird being divided by hair-lines into nineteen numbered parts. The crown overshadowing it is counted as one, the coronets on either head of the bird are respectively marked two and three, the sceptre in one claw and the golden ball in the other, four and five, &c. The regulations of the *fest* exact that these parts be shot away in strict succession, each competitor firing in turn, according to a number he has drawn, and any departure from the stated numeral order by the destruction of an unorthodox part of the target not being credited to the marksman. Nineteen prizes, of the aggregate value of about $500, are to be bestowed upon the skilled *schützen* whose unerring aim brings down the bird fragment by fragment. The prizes consist principally of jewelry, rifles and clocks; a gold medal and $50 in Treasury notes is reserved for the king of the festival.

The celebration of the *fest* yesterday commenced betimes. Despite the threatening aspect of the weather, the whole party of *schützen* accompanied by delegations from the sister companies of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and New-Jersey, procured forty-two carriages, and were driven from their headquarters, located at the corner of Canal and Chrystie streets, *via* the Bowery, Broadway and Fifth-avenue, to Jones' Wood. The weather was quite pleasant when the marksmen reached their very beautiful grounds, and for a few minutes the sun shone brightly. A good band of music was in attendance, and the corps was marched over woodland and meadow, under the thick foliage of the wood and out into the unshaded spaces for some time, to the great delight of a number of spectators. After the *défilé* was completed, the *schützen* drew up in hollow square, and were briefly addressed by their chief. At the conclusion of his remarks, the ranks were broken, and the match began. Simultaneously with the entrance of the first competitor into the booth, however, a few drops of rain came pattering down. Soon the storm increased in violence, the rain fell in torrents, the thunder rolled, and the sharpshooters were forced to take refuge in the hotel. Later in the afternoon the storm again lessened into a shower, and subsequently for a few minutes the skies were unclouded. This respite was unfortunately of short duration, and as the rain fell *de novo* quite heavily, the *schützen*, having faced the elements for some time and fired at the target throughout, only pausing when the storm was at its height, decided to suspend proceedings for the day. During this, the earliest stage of the match, the coronet number two was shot away by Mr. WILLIAM GERDES. Mr. GERDES will be awarded the second prize. The *fest* will continue to-day and to-morrow.

Admiral Farragut's Flagship.

The United States frigate *Franklin*, the flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT, now lying in the North River, and attracting more than ordinary attention by her beautiful outlines and generally fine appearance, arrived at this port on Sunday. She left Boston Light at 10 o'clock on the 13th inst., and passed the New-York Bar at 4 o'clock in the morning, making an average of ten knots under steam, which time is considered remarkably good for a vessel of her class.

The *Franklin* was originally built at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, about fifteen years ago, and was launched under the name which she now bears. Recently she has been repaired and refitted, so that at present she is an almost entirely new vessel. Some time before the civil war she made a cruise round Cape Horn, under the command of Commodore STEWART. During that voyage, however, an incident occurred which was the theme of much comment at the time, and nearly led to serious results. It seems that Mrs. STEWART, wife of the Commodore, invited on board the vessel a number of Peruvian patriots, some of whom managed to secrete themselves under the decks, and so were brought away. This act somewhat compromised the Government, but fortunately did not lead to anything beyond a few diplomatic notes.

Throughout most of the war the *Franklin* lay on the stocks, but the work of repairing was finally resumed and completed, and she was taken to the Charlestown Navy-yard, where she was fitted for sea. Much praise is awarded to Commodore ROGERS and the employees in the yard, for the very short time taken to finish the work. The ship is registered at about 4,000 tons, and carries an armament of fifty guns, all of heavy calibre. As a specimen of a war vessel it is believed that the *Franklin* is far superior in every respect to anything which foreign nations can exhibit. Certainly no European man-of-war that has visited this country would stand any comparison with her on points of speed, strength and symmetry. The lines of this "tall ammiral" are perfect, and she sits on the water with such an easy grace that her immense size is scarcely to be comprehended from an exterior view. It is only by treading her capacious decks, and descending into her roomy cabins, and examining her massive ordnance that any adequate idea can be formed of her formidable character. The French frigate *Jean Bart* lies near the *Franklin*, affording an excellent opportunity for those so disposed to contrast her antique looks with the splendid appearance of our own "crack" ship.

On the voyage from Boston, much pains was taken to note the *Franklin's* sailing qualities, also the working of her engines, and the officers having this duty to perform unhesitatingly pronounce that no fault of movement could be found in any respect. Her engines were built at the Atlantic Works, Boston, and are considered a model of workmanship.

On her way hither she spoke the raft *Nonpariel*, which left New-York not long since for a voyage across the Atlantic. The Captain of the raft asked for nothing but the longitude, and expressed himself confident of success in his undertaking. Many of the experienced officers of the *Franklin* think that the sea must be exceedingly smooth or the men will surely be washed off their frail craft.

On Monday, for the first time in our history, an American Admiral's flag was displayed over his vessel. This event was observed by a salute of seventeen guns from his own deck, and a similar salute from the French frigate *Jean Bart*, lying a short distance down the stream. On board the *Franklin*, besides the Admiral, were Mrs. FARRAGUT, her sister, Miss LOGAN, Mrs. Capt. PENNOCK, and Mrs. MOORE. Appropriate minor demonstrations were had on board in honor of the occurrence.

The *Franklin* will probably leave this port in about one week. Her destination is said to be Cherbourg, thence she will depart for St. Petersburg and other places. She is expected to be absent a year and a half. Several passengers will be of the number who go out in her, among them, Commander D. B. HARMONY, who will take command of the *Frolic*, and GEO. H. GRIFFING, Assistant Paymaster's Clerk on the same vessel.

The officers and crew of the *Franklin* number about 775 men. The former have all seen active service, having occupied positions in the late war, and are gentlemen of culture and merit. The following are the names of the officers:

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT.
A. M. Pennock, Commander.
Wm. G. Lerroy, Fleet Captain.
J. M. Foltz, Fleet Admiral.
Jos. W. Shirk, Fleet Commander.
J. O. Bradford, Fleet Paymaster.
J. W. Moore, Fleet Engineer.
E. E. Potter, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
A. P. Cook, Lieutenant-Commander and Sailing Officer.
H. De H. Manley, Lieutenant-Commander.
J. H. Rowland, Lieutenant-Commander.
F. Pearson, Lieutenant-Commander.
George W. Coffin, Lieutenant.
W. B. Hoff, Lieutenant.
J. L. Williams, Chaplain.
D. R. Brennan, Past Assistant Surgeon.
R. Reddington, Assistant Surgeon.
E. L. Amory, Ensign.
S. M. Kane, Fleet Midshipman.
Mr. McKinley, Admiral's Secretary.
Thomas Wells, Admiral's Secretary.
J. H. Priest, Paymaster's Clerk.
E. T. Bradford, Fleet Paymaster's Clerk.
F. H. Ellison, Fleet Captain's Clerk.
P. J. Miller, Boatswain.
A. A. Thompson, Gunner.
W. D. Jenkins, Carpenter.
F. Boom, Sailmaker.
Geo. P. Hart, First Assistant Engineer.
Geo. W. Stivers, Second Assistant Engineer.
W. A. Winsor, Second Assistant Engineer.
H. L. Slosson, Second Assistant Engineer.
W. H. Platt, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
J. H. Buschmon, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
V. B. Bailey, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
H. H. Brownell, Acting Ensign.

Yesterday an unfortunate incident occurred on board. A seaman while at work in the rigging fell to the deck, a distance of 75 feet, yet he escaped with only a few bruises, which were not considered to be of a serious nature.

On Friday next it is the intention of the Admiral to give a reception. The number of guests will be limited to two hundred. Arrangements are already in progress for making the entertainment one of great pleasure and brilliancy, and doubtless those who are favored with cards of invitation are looking forward to the day with a spirit bordering on impatience. The party will be conveyed to the vessel in tugs.

Vital Statistics.

The following letter from Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was yesterday sent to the Board of Health:

In the week that ended June 15 there were 372 deaths in New-York, including the 70 that occurred in public institutions, 45 of the latter number being inmates of the Island hospitals and emigrant refuge. There were 108 deaths in Brooklyn, inclusive of 10 in the Kings County asylums, &c. This mortality is low, but it is the last of the four weeks in which the death pressure is the lowest in the year. The death-rate last week was, in New-York, equal to 23.41 deaths per 1,000 of the living, yearly, and to 17.20 ℔ 1,000 in Brooklyn, excluding similar asylums in each county, estimating on census of 1865.

Zymotic diseases caused 29 per cent. of all the deaths in New-York, and 22.22 in Brooklyn. Measles, the predominant infection, killed 24 children in New-York and 4 in Brooklyn. Scarlatina and diphtheria killed 17 in the former and ten in the latter city. Typhoid fever destroyed 12 lives in New-York, and was most prevalent and fatal in the Ninth Ward—a densely packed district of populous families and defective drainage, in which every householder and every stable proprietor needs to practice the art of sanitary cleansing and disinfection.

There were but four fatal cases of cholera infantum and but 13 by other diarrhoeal disorders in New-York, and but four by the same maladies in Brooklyn. If cholera has smouldered the past few weeks in our midst, it certainly failed to be rekindled by the heat and moisture last week. Scarcely any change is perceptible in the prevailing diseases, except that infancy gives an increased percentage in the mortuary list. In the first year of infancy we find 28.79 per cent. of all, and in the first year of childhood 50.27 per cent. of all the deaths in New-York.

The cleanly and well-housed portions of the City have, for many weeks past, enjoyed an exemption from fatal diseases rarely known in the most healthful rural villages. In the Fifteenth Ward, last week, there was but 1 death in every 5,000, and in the Twenty-first Ward but 1 in every 8,000 inhabitants residing there; while in the Fourth Ward there was 1 to every 1,250, in the Fourteenth 1 to every 1,558, and so on in Wards of like sanitary conditions.

The remarkably low death rate in Brooklyn these many weeks, and the high health now so general throughout the Metropolitan District, seem to warrant the hope that no epidemic is near our boundaries. The only important sources of peril to this great boon of public health seem now to be chiefly those arising from the overcrowding and the faulty diet of the poor, and from the defective drainage of grounds now saturated in consequence of the great rainfalls.

By the kindness of Prof. O. W. MORRIS, at Fanwood, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, and Dr. J. L. LOINS, of the Eastern Dispensary, Essex Market, we are daily favored with accurate meteorological reports, and these, as well as common observations of wells and surface-ponds in the several counties, show that the average height of the ground-water is almost at a maximum, for this region of country; and, as the systematic weekly observation of the ground-water fluctuations, upon certain planes in each city and county, is about to be commenced, we will now call attention to the subjoined note from Prof. MORRIS concerning the excessive rainfall in the past Spring months. The relation of such saturation of the ground to the propagating causes of certain epidemics need not here be explained. Malaria is a bane to the health of the most beautiful environs of our two cities. Effectual drainage of grounds and the drying of cellars should not be counted among the last acts in a season like the present. Cholera, typhoid fever and malarial maladies hold such close relations to the soils and drainage that they obey the arts of the Sanitary Engineer no less than the skill of the medical chemist with his art of disinfection; and if families throughout the Metropolitan district will immediately, and until next Winter, take care to keep up perfect drainage of their grounds and cellars, and to make the surfaces dry, a great amount of sickness and mortality will thereby be prevented. Without unpleasant predictions, it still is safe to say that the present saturated condition of the ground invites the worst of epidemics wherever drainage, surface drying, and cleansing are neglected. At the beginning of the year, 1866, the learned hygeist, Prof. PETTENKOFER told the people of Munich that the ground of that city and vicinity, was so unusually dry, from months of drouth, that if the city were kept clean, the cholera would not and could not be epidemic there, notwithstanding the bad repute of that city and neighborhood for the cholera in former visitations. His prediction was the prophesy of sanitary science. The pestilence swept through the wet regions of Germany and Austria, but gave a true "Passover" to all the deeply dry country, and to the City of Munich especially. We mention these facts for the practical lesson they teach.

Shocking Case of Child-Murder.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, Sergt. POTTER, of the Third District Police Court, arrested, upon a warrant issued by Judge MANSFIELD on the previous day, a Mrs. MARY VAN BUSKIRK, a female physician, living at No. 42 St. Mark's-place, charged with procuring an abortion upon the person of a girl known by the name of PAULINE.

The complaint, which led to the arrest of Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, was made by DELIA WOLTHAM, who, for some months previous to December last, lived in her house in the capacity of a servant girl—Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK then living at No. 29 West Fourth-street. The affidavit details an interview between Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK and PAULINE in the latter part of the month of December last, in which PAULINE told Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK that she was then seven months pregnant, and had been sent to Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK by Dr. HARRISON, now of No. 177 Bleecker-street, and Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK agreed to perform the desired operation for the sum of $28. Afterward, the girl DELIA affirms, the operation was performed in her presence, and the abortion was produced within three days. The story as detailed in the papers, partakes of the horrible from this point. The child was a seven-months child, and was born alive. Immediately upon its delivery Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK enveloped it in a large woolen shawl, apparently with the intention of smothering it. The next day the girl DELIA says she saw the child dead, with all the appearance of having been smothered, and within one or two days thereafter she saw Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK take the dead body from one of a case of drawers in her (Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK's) room, and carrying it to the basement, throw it upon a mass of burning coal in which it was consumed. To this statement the girl DELIA HOLTHAEN unhesitatingly made oath before Justice MANSFIELD.

Sergt. POTTER on yesterday had considerable difficulty in making his way into the present residence of Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, and only succeeded in doing so by pretending that he had a young lady that he wished to place under her charge. The arrest effected, the prisoner was conveyed at once to Essex Market Police Court, and committed by Justice MANSFIELD for examination, which will commence this afternoon.

Award of Contracts.

The Street Commissioner has awarded the following contracts for work in his Department:

Curbing and grading Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—To George Kedney, at $2,576 55.

Regulating and grading Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues—To D. Babcock, at $44,032 50.

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Harlem-lane—To P. Masterson, at $5,182 55.

Regulating and grading Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River—To M. Gavin, at $3,859 79.

Regulating and grading Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—To W. C. Jardine, at $3,196 70.

Curbing and guttering Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues—To M. Mahoney, at $1,807 83.

Curbing and guttering One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River To M. Gavin, at $1,042.

Curbing and guttering Seventeenth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River—To W. C. Jardine, at $3,913 16.

Flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues—To S. D. Seaman, at $1,105.

Flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues—To Thomas Gerity, at $1,950.

Flagging King-street, between Washington and West-streets—To J. Mahoney, 851 28.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN AND DOWLING, JUSTICES.

JAMES BUCHANAN IN COURT.

Officer STILWELL, of the Second Precinct, arrested a young man giving the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, on the complaint of JAMES B. PHILP, of No. 9 Spruce-street, who informed the magistrate that the prisoner had desk-room in his premises, and had volunteered a few days ago to act as collector for the complainant. In this capacity BUCHANAN called upon Messrs. MILLER & CONGDON, in South-street, and collected the sum of $22 on a bill due Mr. PHILP, which money he appropriated to his own use, hence the charge of embezzlement made against him. BUCHANAN admitted his guilt and was accordingly fully committed for trial in default of bail.

HOOKING AN OFFICER.

DENNIS O'CONNELL a laborer, was found acting in a disorderly manner yesterday morning in Cortlandt-street by Officer MOORE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who ordered him to desist, and at length concluded to arrest the offender against the public peace. O'CONNELL resisted the arrest and struck the patrolman with a cotton hook. The accused was fully committed for trial.

IN THE CIGAR TRADE.

JOHN LYONS was arrested yesterday by Officer DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen $25 worth of cigars from ABNER MELLEN, of No. 158 Chatham-street. As the prisoner freely confessed his guilt the magistrate ordered his committal for trial, and he was locked up in default of bail.

THE SILK AND VELVET BURGLARY.

Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday in the case of JOHN BYRNES and THOMAS DAVIS, who are charged with complicity in the burglary at the Greenwich-street bonded warehouse. It will be remembered that Detectives FARLEY and IRVING arrested BYRNES in a room in Second-avenue, having in his possession twenty-two pieces of silk and twelve pieces of velvet, which have been identified as forming a portion of the plunder taken from the warehouse, and DAVIS walked into the room while the Police were searching for stolen goods. Mr. NATHANIEL DONNELLY, one of the chief employes of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., was the first witness called, and he was subjected to a severe cross-examination by counsel for the prisoners, but no material change was made in the case, the witness testifying that he identified the silk exhibited in Court, as forming a portion of an invoice ordered in Europe by the agent of the firm; he recognized the silk as being of a peculiar style and pattern. Mr. SAMUEL A. SMITH, of the firm who occupy the warehouse, was also cross-examined on technical grounds, and he testified to the fact of the burglary having been consummated. Detective FARLEY, on cross-examination, testified to having discovered the goods in two trunks under a bed in the room occupied by BYRNES; he had been informed that the goods were there before he made the search; neither HOFFMIRE, nor DAVIS nor BYRNES gave that information. Counsel demanded who had given the information, but the witness was directed by the magistrate that he need not answer. Witness had received information from no one connected with the burglary or the receiving of the stolen property; could not give the name of any person not arrested who could tell how the goods reached the rooms.

Mr. SPENCER, counsel for DAVIS, at this point stated that his object to extort this information from the Detective was to show to the public that dexterous thieves were in the frequent habit of participating in the profits of burglaries, and being in constant confidential communication with the Police, made it a rule to betray their unsuspecting confederates and dupes, who were always arrested and a portion of the stolen property recovered from their possession, while the moiety held by the informant, who was fully as guilty, and in some instances more so, was never heard of again. He further insinuated that this undiscovered property was shared by the informant with the Detectives in lieu of reward for their safe y.

Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, in behalf of the prosecution, took an entirely different view of the case, and insisted that the question was entirely out of the rules of evidence.

Simeon B. Moody testified that he locked up the warehouse in the evening of the 8th inst.; after the burglary the warehouse had apparently been broken out of.

Mrs. Margaret Kiley, of No. 429 Second-avenue, testified that she let a room to the prisoner Byrnes, who gave the name of John Williams; Davis had called twice to see Byrnes; "Williams" had his wife and child with him; other persons called to see the prisoner; remembered that parties drove up in a carriage early on the morning of the 9th of June; they came in and entered the back room.

After a lengthy speech by counsel for the defence to dismiss DAVIS, the magistrate committed both of the accused for trial without bail. They pleaded not guilty.

It appears that Detective FARLEY obtained his clue through the doorman at Police Headquarters, from a girl at a concert saloon, and not from an express driver, as was erroneously represented to the reporters by Detective FARLEY at the time of the arrest.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

MARY DUNNE, a young girl, jumped off a ferry-boat at the foot of James-street yesterday afternoon. She would doubtless have been drowned had not a number of citizens rescued her, and surrendered her to the custody of Officer IRVING, of the Fourth Ward Police, who arraigned her before the presiding magistrate, by whom she was temporarily committed. It appears that the girl was partially intoxicated at the time she jumped into the river.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

Officer SQUIRES, of the First Precinct, arrested EDWIN A. STEVENS, a man twenty-eight years of age and of respectable appearance, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Mr. STEPHEN A. RYDER, of No. 57 Water-street. Mr. RYDER's statement before the magistrate was to the effect that the prisoner had called at deponent's place of business on or about the 18th of February last, and expressed a desire to purchase fifty barrels of flour, valued at $825, for Mr. D. D. ROCKWELL, of Hartford, Conn. The complainant made the necessary inquiries regarding the commercial standing of Mr. ROCKWELL, and, finding him all right, delivered the flour to STEVENS, who disappeared with the merchandise and failed to reappear when wanted. Mr. RYDER also alleged that he had not received any money in payment for the flour, and that he had ascertained from Mr. ROCKWELL that the prisoner had never been authorized by him to purchase any flour for him, nor had he received any part of the fifty barrels of flour forming the subject of complaint. STEVENS was thereupon remanded for further examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

CASES.

Intoxication, 23; disorderly conduct, 19; assault and battery, 4; larceny, 8; vagrancy, 2. Disposed of as follows: Discharged by reason of non-appearance of complainants, 19; discharged on examination, 12; fined $10, to be committed in default, 17; required to give bail to answer 3; committed for examination, 5. It was a noticeable feature of the minutes that in every case of felony but two the prisoners were discharged because the complainants did not appear to prosecute.

STEALING SHOES.

The affidavit of ANDREW SEIFERT, No. 3 Laurens-street, sets forth that while he was at work in his shoe shop on Monday afternoon, a hand was thrust into his window, grabbing four pair of shoes valued at $29. He immediately ran out, giving chase, accompanied by a police officer, to two men who were running off, and one of whom dropped one of the pairs of shoes in his flight. The men on being overtaken and captured gave the names of JAMES M. CHASE and FRANCIS CROWLEY. CHASE says his is 24 years of age, is a silversmith by occupation, and resides at No. 50 Marion-street. CROWLEY gives his age as 21, oyster-opener by trade, and resides at No. 22 East Broadway. Both denied their guilt, but were committed in default of bail to answer.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

JOHN MANN, No. 120 Tenth-avenue, made an affidavit charging JAMES M. WILLIAMS with the larceny of a gold watch worth $85 and a quantity of currency to the amount of $16, the circumstances upon which he bases the charge being that he found the watch in possession of one MICHAEL MCGINNIS, who explained his possession of it by saying that he traded another watch with WILLIAMS for it, and that, having this clue, WILLIAMS voluntarily admitted that he had taken the watch. The affidavit of MICHAEL MCGINNIS in corroboration was also taken. The accused says he is 38 years of age, lives at No. 181 West Thirty-seventh-street, is a car-driver by occupation, and, in reply to the charge said that MANN was drunk and fell down on the platform of the car, and, his watch falling out of his pocket, I took it, but as for his money I never saw it. WILLIAMS was committed in default of $1,000 to answer.

ESSEX MA[illegible]LD, JUSTICE.

Intoxication, [illegible] conduct, 18; assault and battery, 6 [illegible] a grand larceny, 1; abortion, 1; [illegible] 1. They were disposed of as follows: Discharged 11 [illegible] ted for examination, 18: fined $10, to be committed in default, 7; required to give bail, 4.

BURGLARY.

WM. F. FREIBERGER, No. 61 Bowery, where he keeps a drug store, narrates that during the night of the 17th he was awakened by a noise in the store, and found there a man named HENRY ADAMS, who had effected an entrance by means of the fan-light over the door. The accused, who is 18 years of age and lives at No. 48 Mulberry-street, pleaded guilty, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

JACOB FRANK having set dogs to fighting, was arraigned for cruelty to animals, and was held in $300 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

ALMOST A BURGLARY.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock the grocery store of JOHN LANGTON, No. 595 First-avenue, was entered by three men, and goods to the value of $100 had been removed before they were discovered. The proprietor, hearing a noise, entered and found the three ransacking the store. Two of them escaped but one, who was barefooted, was secured, and gave the name of JOHN FORD. The officer of the patrol being called, found on the outside of the store another barefooted man named TERENCE LYNCH, whom he arrested. Both prisoners were committed for examination for larceny, the fact of the window having been left open reducing the offence from the degree of burglary.

YACHTING.

Mr. E. EBERLING makes affidavit that on Monday he left his yacht, which he values at $150, anchored at Bronx Kills, Randall's Island, and returning in about an hour and a half found a man named JAS. DALY in the act of making off with the vessel. The accused was committed in default of bail to answer.

LOTTERY.

JOHN F. GREENBAUM, corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, was arraigned, charged with selling little slips of paper called "policy," which is a species of betting on numbers that will be drawn in the Kentucky and Delaware lotteries. The accused gave bail in $300 to answer at the Special sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.—On Monday Officer JOHN HENRY, of the Nineteenth Precinct attempted to arrest one MICHAEL COYNE for disorderly conduct in Third-avenue, and in so doing used his club very freely, whereupon a man named THOMAS DUFFEY appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Yorkville Police Court the same afternoon, and got a warrant for the officer for assault and battery. DUFFEY's affidavit states that he was a witness of the affair, and his story is that without any provocation he saw HENRY beat his prisoner about the head, shoulder and arm in a cruel and inhuman manner, finally leaving COYNE on the ground in an apparently lifeless condition, with the blood flowing freely from his wounds, and further that COYNE was carried into a drug store and the person in charge of the store stated that he was dangerously injured. The warrant was issued on this affidavit, and yesterday the case came on to be heard, COYNE being in court, with his head bandaged up, but not being, so far as his appearance could testify, in a dangerously injured condition. The affair thus appears from the affidavits of DUFFEY, HONORIA FLYNN and others; but the facts are stated, on the other side, to be that COYNE was drunk and disorderly in the store of Mr. ROACH, No. 353 Third-avenue, and HENRY was called in to arrest him. COYNE immediately resisted and assaulted the officer, and continued these manifestations all the way to Fifty-second-street, by which time the officer, having had his coat torn and his throat in the grip of his prisoner, until further respiration became questionable, finally clubbed him into an insensible condition and took him into the drug-store at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Third-avenue. A large crowd of COYNE's friends had been following him, also threatening the officer, and gathered about the drug-store, and finally Ex-Alderman TERENCE FARLEY and THOMAS DUFFEY, arrested the officer and carried him before Judge CONNOLLY, leaving the prisoner free. By this time Capt. TODD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, had heard of the affair, and very soon arrived at the scene with a squad of his force and dispersed the riotous assemblage, for such it appeared to be, without much ceremony, rearrested COYNE and took him to the Station-house. It only remains to say that Capt. TODD gives to the accused officer HENRY, the highest character for sobriety and efficiency, and all is told that need be said until after the case comes up for examination, it having been set down for Saturday next.

FIRE ALARMS.—The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department have issued an order directing that on and after the 20th inst. the bells be rung for fires as follows: The Post-office tower and City Hall bells for all fires on the line and south of Fourteenth-street; the Essex, Union, Marion, Spring-street and Jefferson tower bells for all fires on the line and south of Forty-second-street; the Thirty-third-street and Fifty-first-street tower bells for all fires on the lines and south of One Hundred and Fifth-street and north of Houston-street; the Yorkville tower bell for all fires on the line and north of Twenty-third-street, including the Harlem Districts; the Mount Morris tower bell for all fires on the line and north of Eighty-fourth-street. Signals for fires south of Seventy-ninth-street will be sent over all the bell-tower and engine-house telegraph lines; signals for fires between Seventy-ninth and One hundred and Fifth-streets will be sent over the north and west bell-tower lines; and signals for fires north of One Hundred and Fifth-street will be sent over the north bell-tower line only.

DAMAGE BY THE LATE STORM AT CENTRAL PARK.—The violent storm of Sunday night left many traces of its ravages in our Central Park. A heavy fall of rain at all times works more or less injury to the walks and drives, but nothing so serious as the late rain had before been felt. The macadamized drives yielded along the sides in many places, sufficient to call for immediate repairs; but the damage to these is trifling when compared to the walks through the Ramble. Here the undulating surface afforded fine play for the deluging waters to sweep down, carrying the gravel to the base of the Lake in many instances, and causing deep and unseemly ruts throughout the greater part. Men were set to work yesterday to repair the injury; but it will require one whole week to fully repair damages. Many of the flowers and shrubs were beaten down or suffered injury also.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the apartments occupied by Dr. GREENE, on the second floor of No. 698 Broadway, and the flames spread rapidly among the numerous closets in the rear and up a confined staircase. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they reached the roof. Dr. GREENE's loss is estimated at $1,500 by fire and water, which is fully covered by insurance. The first floor is occupied by H. DARDONVILLE, dealer in gas fixtures, who sustains a loss of $1,000 by water. The building is owned by Mrs. DARDONVILLE, and is damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1,000, all of which losses are covered by insurance in City companies. The origin of the fire remains a mystery, and this is the third time this building has been on fire during 1867.

AMUSEMENT FOR LUNATICS.—The patients at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island were treated to a fine concert of vocal and instrumental music yesterday afternoon, by Hooley's Minstrels, of Brooklyn. This is the third time within little more than a year that these gentlemen have given a musical entertainment at the Asylum, without any other reward than the reciprocal pleasure the performance of an act of benevolence is sure to bring. It was estimated that the audience numbered at least seven or eight hundred persons, and that they appreciated and keenly relished the entertainment no one who witnessed the pleasure and merriment afforded could doubt.

BENEFIT FOR THE POOR.—JOHN A. MCSORLEY, Esq., will deliver his celebrated lecture, entitled "The Popular Orator and Lecturer," for the benefit of the poor under the charge of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at National Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, Harlem, on this (Wednesday) evening, June 19, at 8 o'clock. The lecture is under the auspices of the Harlem Catholic Association.

STATUARY.—Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE exhibit, and will sell to-day at their rooms in Nassau-street, a fine collection of Carrara marbles in statuary, vases, tables in mosaic, &c., &c. The collection numbers 230 pieces, among which are many choice specimens of art. There are also some fine bronzes in the collection and some delicate works in alabaster.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was brought to the Morgue yesterday at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 20 North River. He was five feet eight inches high, and dressed in a black overcoat, brown dress coat, brown vest, gray pants, gray shirt, blue flannel shirt and gaiter shoes. The body was very much decomposed.

VISITORS TO THE MAYOR.—Mayor FISH, of Rochester, called on Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday afternoon.

UNSAFE BUILDING INSPECTOR.—Mr. JOHN W. MARSHALL has been appointed Inspector of Unsafe Buildings.

MINOR ITEMS.—Mr. JOHN CHEV, of No. 54 Grand-street, took his wife and five children out for a drive on Monday afternoon, and as they passed through Fifth-avenue, the vehicle broke down, the horse taking fright, ran away and pitched the entire family out of the wagon. Fortunately nobody was hurt.... WM. ROBINSON, of No. 305 East Thirty-fourth-street, and 42 years of age, fell down on the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street and cut his head open. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... JOHN EDMONDS, a boat-builder, 57 years of age, and who has no home, was prostrated by the heat on Monday, on the corner of Cherry-street and Catharine-slip. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday morning.... A gang of laborers at work excavating at No. 105 Franklin-street for the new building, discovered a lot of human bones and a coffin plate marked "SARAH HUTTON, died 27th of December, 1819, aged 50 years." The building formerly standing on this lot was once used as a church, and latterly as a stable by the Merchants' Express Company. Coroner SCHIRMER will [illegible] the case.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, Clerke and Welles, JJ.

Enumerated Causes.

Nos.
58—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.
59—Schepp vs. Carpenter.
60—Stone vs. Browning.
61—Edwards vs. Budenburg.
—Wheeler vs. Allen.
—Smythe vs. Graydon.
—Dunton vs. Pecare.
—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Van Vleck.
—Burke vs. The B'dway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.

Nos.
67—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
68—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
11—Hatch vs. Brewster.
13—Prouty vs. Potter.
70—Thalmissinger et al. vs. Conklin, Church-st. Extension.
71—Meacham vs. Pell.
72—Ball vs. The Hudson R. R. R. Co.
75—Bowman vs. Travers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
—Woodruff vs. Albert and ano.
—Hanser vs. Schaeffer.
191—White et al. vs. Morganthan and ano.
—De Casse vs. Rectors, &c., of Church du St. Esprit.
—Manning et al. vs. Einstein et al.
—Phelan, Adm'r, vs. Kennedy.
—Welles vs. Strong.
—Newman et al. vs. Vence.
—Kinyon vs. Lane et al.
—Coit vs. Campbell.
201—Williams vs. Pendergrast.
—Killam, Ex'r, vs. Allen et al.
—Shepard et al. vs. Danforth et al.
—Herzog et al. vs. Baer.
250—Bach et al. vs. Haubner et al.

Nos.
251—Atwood vs. The Benneheff Petroleum Co.
142—Stouvenel et al. vs. Butler.
147—Harper vs. Glidden.
226—Hill vs. Hubbard and ano.
229—Gray vs. Woodcock.
252—Cape and ano. vs. Pearsall and ano.
253—McCrory vs. McCrory.
254—Pruty vs. Mich. S. and N. Ind. R. R. Co.
255—Same vs. Madden et al.
256—Burrill, Ex'r, vs. Boardman, Ex'r.
257—Skinner vs. Sackett et a.
258—Same vs. Same.
259—Blum, Jr., and ano., vs. Baxter and ano.
260—Thurston vs. Douglas et al.
261—Kingsland, Jr., vs. Kingsland et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
—Lake vs. The Artisans' Bank.
—Granam vs. Selover.
60—Matschke vs. Wickelhoff.
—Hamilton vs. Clinton et al.
—Gilbert vs. Burra Copper Co. of Tenn.
—Birdseye vs. Shearman.
75—Bacherach vs. Heidenheimer.
—Palmer vs. Cullingworth.
94—Powell vs. Powell.
95—Fisher vs. The Same.

Nos.
97—Ensigre vs. Herrick.
108—Hartshorne vs. Taylor.
109—Hirschfield vs. Hirschfield.
110—Tweed vs. Miller.
111—The Same vs. The Same.
116—Giles vs. Bailey.
117—Bailey vs. Giles.
118—New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Bailey.
119—Marriner vs. Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company.
120—Morey vs. Lilienthal.

The call commences at No. 143—Johnston vs. Pentland.

The following is the balance of the third Monday motion Calendar. The first 161 causes were published in the TIMES of Tuesday:

162—Stoot vs. Conckhn.
163—Carvood vs. Same.
164—Gans vs. Adams Express Co.
165—Manley vs. Manley Paddlewheel Co.
166—Burr vs. Richardson.
167—Warth vs. Nadde.
168—Johnson vs. Meyers.
169—Flint vs. Hood.
170—McDermot vs. McDermot.
171—Anderson vs. Montague.
172—Mason vs. Mason.
173—Northern Railroad Co. vs. Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Co.
174—Baldwin vs. Camolos.
175—Wichs vs. Smith.
176—Bliss vs. American Mica Co.
177—Palmer vs. Same.
178—Swan vs. The Manley Paddlewheel Co.
179—Barker vs. Hodges.
180—Chapman vs. Prouty.
181—Henry vs. Henry.
182—Wilson vs. Darling.
183—Russ vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Company.
184—Davis vs. McGusken.
185—Hendricks vs. Stark.
186—Moore vs. Baswell.
187—Walter vs. Boardman.
189—Jones vs. Whitney.
190—Barlow vs. Robinson.
191—Robinson vs. Cavanagh.
192—Robbins vs. Miller.
193—Beguine vs. Jaillet.
194—Sommers vs. Adams.
195—Matter of Petition of Abner L. Ely.
196—Matter of the Extension of New-York-av., Edgewater.
197—Glading vs. Marritt.

198—Scheuler vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
199—Bell vs. Whitmore.
200—Graham vs. Tichenor.
201—Dallam vs. Cornwell.
202—Reid vs. Same.
203—Wilcox vs. Bocksbee.
204—Hagan vs. Crumney.
205—Basiean vs. Baslean.
206—Browein vs. Budd.
207—Secor vs. Black.
208—Tobias vs. Silver.
209—Finlay vs. McCloskey.
210—Markham vs. Jaudon.
211—Millbank vs. National Broadway Bank.
212—Hendrichs vs. Stark.
213—Washington Ins. Co. vs. Laurence.
214—Bardseye vs. O'Leary.
215—Young vs. Roberts.
216—Cook vs. State National Bank of Boston.
217—Barlow vs. Robinson.
218—Goodenough vs. McElray.
219—Underhill vs. Fallon.
220—Briggs vs. Briggs.
221—Cannon vs. Hasbrouck.
222—Gilbert vs. Buna Burra Copper Co. of Tennessee.
223—Conner vs. Maklee.
224—Kennedy vs. Crondell.
225—Merchants' National Bank vs. Leland.
226—Darling vs. Johnson.
227—Tappert vs. Buckley.
228—Sixth-av. Railroad Co. vs. Van Wagener.
229—Carozzi vs. Gran.
230—McCormack vs. Lange.
231—Hofmeister vs. Hofmeister.
232—Chagot vs. Poissonier.
233—Gerwin vs. Goodwin.
234—Ledoux vs. Grand Tr'k Railroad Co.
235—Cokine vs. Sergeant.
236—Brown vs. Frank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.

Nos.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.
457—United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. vs. Merrill, &c.
—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
—Whitman vs. Buckley.
723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
—Baker et al. vs. Webster.
—Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
—Clark vs. Pendergast.
—Murphy vs. [illegible] Grand-street Ferry Railroad Co.

Nos.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
852—Tucker vs. The Same.
1135—Clancy vs. The Harlem Railroad Co.
795—Hall and another vs. Kellogg et al.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
1057—Carpenter vs. Wood.
815—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Lamberson.
87—Robinson vs. Phillips.
721—McClellan vs. Buchanan.
1361—Moser vs. Raphael.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. New Court-house.

—Hartley vs. James et al.
—Lynch vs. Hiller.
—Brooks vs. Schwerin.
—Brown vs. Mallov & an.
—Leake vs. Bleecker-st. & F. R. R. Co.
—Monroe vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.
—Brou & Co. vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
—Fielding vs. Scofield.
—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
—Ballantine vs. Henry.

Nos.
900—Grocers' National B'k of New-York vs. Clark.
1366—Gamorill and another vs. Bell et al., Commissioners, &c.
1618—Davis vs. Culbertson and another.
246—Stilt and another vs. Braswell.
—Treadwell vs. Beneridge and another.
718—Flint and another vs. Harmony.
337—Howard vs. Wright.
496—Kennedy vs. Radcliffe.
706—Richardson et al. vs. Clark et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

—Moses vs. Banker.
—Sackett vs. Gurner.
—Gilbert vs. Wesley.
—Gray vs. Underwood.
—Stubenvall vs. Grimm.
—Jobbs vs. Bunge.
—Crow vs. Becker.
—Miller vs. Becker.
—Muller vs. Berchard.

Nos.
2089—Armstrong vs. Stevens.
2595—McCall vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
2725—Sopping vs. Lynch.
3201—Adam vs. Bliss.
1971—Goodridge vs. Clinton Fire Insurance Co.
2117—Bedorn vs. Kelly.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

—Cummisky vs. Saloman.
—Farr vs. Foster.
—Gardner vs. Serell.
—North River Bank vs. Shaffer.
—Blamke vs. Silverberg.
—Fogerty vs. Audenreid.

Nos.
3296—Tobin vs. Ogden.
3212—O'Donnell vs. Gray.
3326—Walker vs. Gilbert.
3328—Steckler vs. Callaghan.
3100—Spencer vs. Moore.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3334—Byron vs. Freeman.
3336—Martin vs. Weile.
3338—Buhler vs. Goldstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

—O'Driscoll vs. Bradley.
—Mowry vs. Showers.
—Dickey vs. Verdier.
—Dickey vs. Reilley.
—Fuilebaum vs. Haman.
—Devries vs. Whalen.
—Moore vs. Bixby.
—Moore vs. Bixby.
—Buck vs. The World Paper Stock Co.
—Cowen vs. Heller.
—Butler vs. Tracy.

Nos.
—Siegel vs. Swift.
121—Muldoon vs. McDermott.
122—Matthews vs. Mulhadden.
123—Siewert vs. Rabb.
124—Baker vs. The Liverpool, &c., Steamship Co.
125—Chapple vs. Boynton.
126—Oliver vs. Webster.
127—Reitmeyer vs. Engle.
128—Finlay vs. Coburn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—June 18.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE CONTINUED.

The trial of the case of The United States vs. 3,109 Cases of Champagne, seized for undervaluation in the importer's invoice, was resumed in this Court yesterday morning.

Charles M. Lawrence was called for the defence, and testified that he was with the firm of Farrar & Lyon, liquor dealers: the firm had made purchases of St. Marceaux wine from 1862 to 1866; bought only the "Carte Noire" and "Carte Blanche" brands; they paid $15 per case for quarts, and $16 for pints, gold; they compared the St. Marceaux champagne with Piper Heidseck as to quality, and found the St. Marceaux the superior wine; there was so much difference with the St. Marceaux, that we finally quit keeping it.

The defence here introduced the deposition of Antoine A. Morizet, a wine-broker of Rheims, taken in August last, in which he says he is familiar with the general wine business of France, and with the house of de St. Marceaux; that their wines prepared for the American market are not sold for consumption in Europe: that the sale of champagne in Europe is made almost exclusively through agents, and in small quantities; that there are no fixed prices for the article, each house in its efforts to make sales, selling at different prices; that de St. Marceaux & Co. never had a price-current for their wines; that it would be impossible for him or any other broker to give the market value of a large quantity, say 3,000 bottles of the St. Marceaux champagne, in Rheims at any given time; unless he could know the price for it he could not fix its value; that the crude or "brut" wine has a fixed market value in Rheims; but after it has gone through the process of preparation into champagne it has no fixed or actual market value, but that depends on the character of the process which it has undergone, the house it comes from, and the market for which it is intended and the price paid for it; prepared wines have no current market value, as they are not dealt in at all except by the house manufacturing them, and each house does its own business only by correspondents and through agents, so that the transactions are, for the most part, private; that the wines destined for America, though they are generally less delicate, and are made at greater expense, and sold at a less price than the wines made for home consumption.

The deposition of Louis Houet, another wine broker of Rheims, was also read for the defence and contained substantially the same evidence as that of Morizet.

The deposition of Francois Eugene Boilliart, a wine broker, was read, in which it is stated that prepared wine have no fixed price in Rheims; that no one person may buy these wines on the same day at a price varying, the manufacturer much lower than another, and are sold principally through agents.

P. Morizet deposes that he purchased of the grape[illegible] for de St. Marceaux from which the champagne prepared that is now the subject of controversy. In his deposition he gives the prices paid which averaged about one franc and forty centimes per quart bottle.

P. J. Heidelberg, a partner in the house of de St. Marceaux & Co., deposed that all the invoices sent to America were made out by de St. Marceaux himself or his clerk, that they were made with no idea or intent to defraud the United States revenue laws, and that they were higher than the house had received in return for its wines shipped to the United States; witness further deposed that there had never been a sale at wholesale of prepared wines in the market of Rheims except it were a bankrupt sale, and in that case the wines generally brought but very little more than the crude or *brut* wine from which they were made; that the house of de St. Marceaux have an agent in Paris for the sale of their wines, and that the prices in Paris are from 2 to 5 francs per bottle, from which has to be deducted the agents' commissions, advertising, &c.; the sales of St. Marceaux wine in Paris, from July, 1862, to July, 1863, were 5,126 bottles; the net receipts from these sales to the manufacturers were 2 francs and 27 centimes per bottle, or 27 francs and 24 centimes per case. Witness further deposes that the average price of the invoices made out by de St. Marceaux & Co., of champagne shipped to the United States, was 34 francs per case, or between 6 and 7 francs higher than they received from the Paris sales. Witness gives in his deposition an account of the sales of St. Marceaux wine in London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna and other cities, with the net profit per case to the manufacturers, from which it appears that the market price of the wine declared in the invoices sent to the United States was uniformly higher than the price realized by the house from the sales at the various European markets named; the cost of preparing champagne from the crude or *brut* wine, he says, is from 6 francs and 96 centimes to 8 francs and 56 centimes per case of twelve quart bottles. Witness gives in his deposition the history of each brand of the wine in controversy, of what vintage it was, from whom it was bought, what was paid for it, when it was prepared by the house of de St. Marceaux & Co., the cost of preparation, &c., and shows that each and every lot was put at a higher value in the invoices sent to the United States than its cost to the manufacturers.

Most of the session of the Court yesterday was occupied in reading the foreign depositions. At 3:30 P. M. the Court adjourned to 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PRACTICE—CHANGE OF FORM OF ACTION.

Ogden Haggerty vs. The Ship Shooting Star.—This case came up on a motion on behalf of the libellants that the decree be entered against the claimants of the ship *in personam*. It appeared that there were cross actions, this one being brought by the owners of the tug *Wm. H. Webb* against the ship, to recover compensation for towage services, and the other by the owners of the ship against the tug for injury to the ship while being towed.

In this case the service of process was waived, on the claimants of the ship agreeing to appear and answer and put in stipulations for value. The answer was put in, and the cause tried and a decree made for libelants, with an order of reference. After confirmation of the Commissioner's report, it was found that no stipulation had been put in. Thereupon this motion was made, and on hearing counsel, the Court ordered the decree to be entered against the claimants of the ship in the same manner and to the same effect as if the libel had been filed *in personam* against them.

For libelant, Mr. Jones; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

CANCELED REVENUE STAMPS.

Nathaniel Oakley, indicted for engraving a counterfeiting plate, withdrew his plea of not guilty and put in a plea of guilty and was remanded.

Andrew J. Taylor, indicted for offering for sale a three dollar internal revenue stamp, which had been canceled and the cancellation washed off, was put on trial. A jury having been impanneled, his courage failed him and he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced by Judge SHIPMAN to pay a fine of $50, which he paid and was discharged.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SEA.

James Thomas, Charles Davis and Thomas Lewis, seamen on board the ship *Caravan*, plying between New-York and Havre, were yesterday arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal, upon a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. The intended victim of their murderous designs was the second mate of the same vessel, Thomas Coin by name; and the time of the attempted perpetration of the deed the early morning of the 8th of April last, while the vessel was on its way to this port.

The testimony taken before the Commissioner yesterday showed that about 1 o'clock in the morning of the day referred to above, Thomas ran into the forecastle, where several of the other seamen were at the time, and brandishing a large and bloody knife, said, excitedly, "D—n it, boys, we've fixed the mate now, I guess."

At this two or three of the men ran out of the forecastle to see what had occurred, when they suddenly came upon the prostrate form of the mate, who was being mercilessly beaten at the time with a belaying pin in the hands of Lewis,—Davis standing by, and encouraging the inhuman worker. Upon seeing the new comers, both the men fled to the forecastle, where they laid down and feigned sleep.

When the mate was carried below it was discovered that there were eleven severe wounds upon his body,—eight of them lacerated; and three of them incised. These were carefully dressed, and although the sufferer lingered for several days upon the brink of death, he eventually rallied, and under good treatment became convalescent.

Commissioner Osborn deemed the evidence against the accused as sufficient to establish probable cause, and they were locked up to await an examination to be held on Saturday next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Clerke and Welles.

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF STOCK-BROKERS.

George W. Markham vs. W. B. Jaudon et al.—This appeal raises for final settlement the numerous conflicting opinions in regard to the rights, duties and liabilities of stock-brokers and their customers, which have been held by various Judges of this Court at the Circuit during the past two years.

The counsel for the appellants maintained that an order to a broker to buy and carry stock on a ten per cent. margin, requires for its proper interpretation the admission of the evidence of certain usages. That these usages were as old as stock speculation itself, and owe their birth to the very necessities of the business—that as the broker is not the party in interest, yet occupies the gap and assumes personally the responsibility of the speculation from which the customer alone derives the fruits, that it is alike reasonable and equitable that a usage should have been created giving the broker the right, (in case his security is gone and his customer is unable or unwilling to supply it,) to relieve himself of the burden by a summary sale of the stock—that such a usage by common consent and recognition has prevailed from time immemorial, and that to exclude the evidence of its existence is the very essence of injustice. Counsel further maintained that the failure of the customer to supply his broker with an increase of margin, when the latter was exhausted, constitutes of itself such a breach of contract on the customer's part as to deprive him of any remedy in the matter.

Counsel for the plaintiff claimed, on the contrary, that the transaction was in the nature of a loan and pledge; and that the legal relation of the parties being defined, the testimony of custom was inadmissible, as it would tend to control a well-settled principle of law. He further argued that the rule of law requiring a pledgee to call on the pledgor to redeem his pledge, and then to give notice of time and place of sale, applied in this case.

The several points were argued at great length and with much ability, and the several cases bearing on the points were cited and commented upon.

This decision will settle the law of the District, so that brokers need not act in the dark.

Henry S. Bennett, attorney for defendants; Judge James Emott, for plaintiff and respondent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE AUDIT BOARD—THE VACANCY FILLED.

Ex-Supervisor Wm. R. Stuart, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, was sworn in to his office by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN—GIFTS FROM A HUSBAND.

Mary Catharine Reed vs. Abraham Harris.—The plaintiff in April last separated from her husband, he giving to her certain furniture by a deed of separation, in which her father was named as trustee.

In this deed the property was conveyed, subject to the liens then thereon. It is agreed that both husband and wife knew of a mortgage then on it for $1,500. In the present month the defendant, holding another mortgage for $1,100, dated in January last, endeavored to foreclose it by taking possession of the property. The plaintiff thereupon commenced suit to restrain him from foreclosing the mortgage, claiming not merely under the deed of separation, but that the property had been given her by her husband previous to the execution of the mortgage. The husband's affidavit was read, denying the gift, and it was also claimed that the plaintiff could not receive gifts from her husband.

On the other hand it was claimed that the act of 1862 took away the disability.

Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—SUIT AGAINST THE ERIE ROAD.

John Lamb vs. The Erie Railway Company.—This is an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, who in March, 1865, was a passenger on defendants' road from Calhoun to Oswego, and who was severely injured, his head being cut and two ribs broken, by the train running off the track while at a high rate of speed. It appeared that the train was behind time. Just beyond Susquehanna the train was thrown from the track by a broken rail, and several of the passengers badly injured, and one killed. It is alleged that the train was running at such speed as to cause the passengers to comment on it.

The defendants deny negligence on their part, and say the accident could not have been prevented by any pre-thought. Case still on. Charles F. Wetmore for plaintiff; Eaton & Taylor for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 18.

By Judge Daniels.

Hedges vs. Dalton; judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer to the fourth answer, with costs, and for the defendants upon the demurrer to the second answer, with costs. Rowland vs. Minzesheimer; the plaintiff must have judgment upon the demurrer in this and the other six cases submitted with it, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of costs. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 18.

By Judge Ingraham.

Cooke et al. vs. Meeker et al., Sterling vs. Hammill, Puleston and others vs. Wood et al., Rankin et al. vs. American Aid and Homestead Company, Ellis and others vs. Holeman, Lallemand vs. Fleury, Bradley vs. Beil, Smith vs. New-England Manufacturing Company, Fiske et al. vs. Hart, Cohen vs. Sanders, Gray vs. Walker et al., Koch et al. vs. Reyer et al., Schenck Machine Company vs. Silas Ford, Doherty vs. Crummey, Ellis vs. Ellis, Davis vs. McElling et al., Winter, &c., vs. Simon, Fancer et al. vs. Dater, Clark vs. Meister, Collier et al. vs. Silbersmith, Walsh vs. Cooper, Fibel et al. vs. Baxter, Jr.; motions granted. Carpenter vs. Whitbeck, Norton et al. vs. Taylor et al., Edelheim vs. Windmuller et al.; motions denied. Seaman vs. Lockwood, Rothuxceal et al. vs. Seltzer, Taylor vs. Meade, Morse vs. Cooper et al., Wesley vs. Hutchings; motions granted for 28th June. Warshing vs. Isaacs et al.; motion granted for first Friday in October. Joslyn Fire Insurance Company vs. Pendleton; motion for allowance granted for $200. Holt vs. Swansboro et al.; judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 18.

By Judge Cardozo.

Carrie Mitchell vs. Wm. B. Foulke et al.; order settled. Marie Egger vs. The Same; order settled. Patrick Smith vs. Thomas Sharkey et al.; the defendants may answer in twenty days, the issues to be referred, order to be presented. Christopher Savage et al. vs. Mary Monohan et al.; form of the order settled. Benton vs. Orcutt; the injunction should be dissolved, costs of motion to abide the event. (See memorandum.) Beers vs. Wheeler; motion denied without costs. Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant; alimony at the rate of $8 per week and counsel fee of $75 ordered. The Same vs. The Same; no objection being made to the issues, they are allowed. But it seems to me that some of them are wholly unnecessary to be submitted to a jury. The question of adultery should be, but there are other matters which I think should be left out.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 18.

By Judge Jones.

Ellen E. Peterson vs. Rudolph Peterson; Judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have the custody of the child.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HACKETT presiding, three cases were disposed of. One prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison, one to the Penitentiary, and one was acquitted. The people were represented by Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

SENTENCED.

James McQuade *alias* Mack, a notorious burglar, was placed upon trial for professional operations performed on the night of the 9th inst. The evidence of Officer Sharps, of the Thirteenth Precinct, showed that at about 11 o'clock on the night in question, he (witness) saw two men in Winant's spar-yard, at the foot of Goveneur-street, and from their manner he was led to regard them with suspicion. He therefore demanded to know their business at that late hour of the night in such a place. They did not offer a reply, but immediately fled from the yard. One of them succeeded in making good his escape, but the prisoner in attempting to scale a fence thirty feet high fell and was disabled. His extremity, of course, became the officer's opportunity, and forthwith the suspicious character was escorted to the Station-house, where it was found that his clothing was covered with cotton. Upon returning to the spar-yard the policeman found a large quantity of cotton, closely packed in bags, and was not long in discovering that it had been stolen from the bonded warehouse Nos. 372, 374 and 376 South-street, the rear windows of which opened into the Winant yard. In order to effect an entrance into the building, the burglars were compelled to force an iron shutter open, and then to wrench off the iron bars from the window.

McQuade pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and one month.

Michael Spellmann, *alias* "Porgie Joe," a dangerous customer, who was tried last week for assault and battery, and found guilty by a jury, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

ACQUITTED.

Israel Marks, a Baxter-street dealer in second-handed varieties, was tried for receiving stolen goods. The testimony went to show that on the 13th of May last, Daniel D. Brown, colored, of No. 45 Laurens-street, was a victim to the pranks of burglars, who entered his house in the night time and carried away fourteen silk dresses, worth $400, which they subsequently sold to the prisoner for $15. The jury did not evidently think that Marks purchased the goods with criminal knowledge, as they acquitted him after brief consultation. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

THE SQUATTER CASE.

Matthew Conner was tried at the Court of General Session about two weeks since for trespass upon the land corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, which is owned by another party. Here, it is alleged, he built a shanty, and although repeatedly notified to remove therefrom, he as often refused, and was therefore arrested and brought to trial. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Recorder Hackett postponed sentence until last Friday, meanwhile allowing the accused to go at large upon his own recognizance. On Friday Connor failed to appear, and yesterday the Recorder issued a bench warrant, under which the delinquent was arrested and taken before his Honor, who told him that he would allow him ten days' time to remove from the ground upon which he has squatted, and if at the end of that time he is still a trespasser he will be awarded the full penalty of the law. Connor promised to do as directed, and was then suffered to depart.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Catharine Burns, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Carl Gotten, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Kellogg, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Andrew T. Scanlon, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Thompson and Catharine Moran, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Catharine Jenkins, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Sarah Carr, petit larceny.
The People *vs.* John Gilligan, petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Ellen Hamilton, petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Eshther Schlesenger, petit larceny.
Adolph Eismer and Edward Belluk, forgery third degree.
The People *vs.* Geo. Platt and Chas. Lewis, burglary in third degree.
The People *vs.* Robert J. Johnston, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Philip Amend, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Patrick Boyle, receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* John Sullivan and John Noonan, robbery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday there were thirty-nine cases on the calendar. Owing, in many instances, to the prolixity of witnesses and the verbiage of counsel, over three and a half hours were consumed in disposing of this comparatively brief list. Most of the cases were particularly petty, many were discharged, and the rest did not amount to much.

A CHEERFUL CULPRIT.

Eliza McAuley was brought to the bar charged with stealing a shawl from Anna Clark. Anna said the accused took the shawl from her trunk and pawned it, and still refuses to tell where she obtained the pawn tickets.

Judge—Where did you get those tickets Eliza?

Prisoner—Why I don't know anything about it Judge. It is all a conspiracy.

Eliza said she was drunk and went to complainant's house, and there they beat her, and that was all she knew about the matter.

Judge—You must keep sober, Eliza. City Prison for ten days.

"Thank, you, Judge," said Eliza, and she left the Court-room smiling.

A VIGILANT POLICEMAN.

Joseph Carpenter, between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, was observed by Officer Thomas E. Garry walking along the street rapidly with a carpet-bag that somehow or other it seemed to the officer he had no business with. The officer arrested him and found that the carpet-bag contained female wearing apparel. It was subsequently ascertained that it had been stolen out of an express wagon, and Sohn Game made a charge against Carpenter.

Judge—You did very well, officer; officers are not always so attentive to duty; you deserve credit.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

TO BE TRANSPORTED.

John Cord, a boy, was convicted of stealing some pie plates from an oyster saloon which he broke into at midnight last Thursday.

Judge—It's time this boy was sent home.

The boy's brother came forward and promised to send him into the country if the sentence was suspended.

Judge—Remand him till Saturday. If his brother sends him into the country before that, all right. If not I will send him up for the long term.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Henrietta Sanders, a colored woman, entered a complaint against two white boys named David Brisland and Edward Goring, and a little colored boy named Benjamin Thompson, whom she charged with stealing some of her mantel ornaments. The testimony was conclusive against them. They were found guilty. A lawyer said the mother of Brisland was a respectable woman and promised to take care of him.

Judge—Sergeant make inquiries about these boys before next court day. Meanwhile they are remanded.

STRIKING A WOMAN.

Cornelius Kelly and his wife Mary were arraigned on the accusation of Mary Healy, who came into Court with a damaged eye and a torn dress, and testified that they had assaulted and beaten her. The counsel for the prisoners said they had lived in one ward for three years, and that their character was good.

Judge—O well, a man that will strike a woman I have no sympathy for. This woman is found guilty, and the sentence on her is suspended. The man is found guilty and he is remanded for sentence.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

Joseph Brants, a Frenchman, took the stand and complained emphatically of Timothy Crowley, who had committed an assault and battery on him. He said: "He owed me $62, and I sued him, by de jingo, for de money." And this was the cause of the bad feeling which culminated in the assault. The prisoner entered a plea of "guilty." He was fined $20, and bound over in the sum of $300 to let the French man alone for six months.

AN IMMIGRANT HOSPITABLY RECEIVED.

Chas. Laborde, a Frenchman, was the next prisoner arraigned. He was caught with some silk handkerchiefs in his possession, which he had stolen from the store of Bernard Strauss, in Canal-street. He went to the store, pretending that he wanted to make purchases, possessed himself of nine handkerchiefs, and left. He was afterward apprehended, and the offence was now fully proven against him. He could not speak English. An interpreter explained to the Court what he had to say. He said he had been away from France only four months.

Judge—Well, it will be two months at least before he gets back there.

He was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

INTELLIGENCE AND BRUTALITY.

Edward Higgins, a one-armed man, was found guilty of assaulting and beating a colored boy named Nathaniel Johnson. The boy told his story thus: "He came and asked me if I wanted a drink, and I said no—I could get a drink if I wanted it. Then he hit me in the face twice, knocked me down and kicked me. I and some other boys were sitting quietly on a door-step when he came over to us." One of the boys' eyes was so badly injured that it was partly blind.

The prisoner's counsel asked for time to put in affidavits of the good character of the accused. He said he was an intelligent man.

Judge—His brutality exhibited toward this poor black boy shows what his character is. The more intelligent he is, the more he deserves punishment. Remand him till Saturday.

A VILLAINOUS ATTEMPT.

A revolting case was that of Daniel Casey, who was found guilty of an indecent assault upon his own stepdaughter, a little girl 12 years old. Her name was Julia McDermott, and she testified that at No. 64 Cherry-street, where they resided, at between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, he came to her bed, in the same room in which his wife and he slept, and endeavored to get into bed with her, but that she screamed and aroused her mother, and that he fled from the house and was arrested in the street. He was remanded till Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Smith (*alias* Bishop) and Henry Moore, for stealing two coats, were sent to the Penitentiary—the first for six months and the other for three months.

Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month and fined $50, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 410 Canal-street.

Joseph Wallace was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for indecent exposure.

Jessie Millant was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for petit larceny.

James Donnelly was found guilty of an assault and battery on Julia Heser, and remanded till Thursday.

George Pettingill was found guilty on a charge of robbing a money drawer in the store of Rufus M. Brandige, No. 919 Broadway, and was remanded for sentence.

Frederick Brockhurst was fined $20 for driving faster than the law allows past a church on Sunday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	110⅝	110	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	141¾
50,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	107	100	do	141⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s '65, New	109⅞	600	N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅛
215,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65	107¼	100	do b10	102⅝
20,500	do	107⅛	100	do	102¾
100,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s C.	100¼	200	do	102⅛
2,500	Tr. Notes. 7-3-10s. First Series	106⅛	100	do 2d call b10	102⅛
10,000	do Sec. Ser	106⅛	100	Erie R. b30	60⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s. New	67	200	do	60⅝
9,000	do	67½	100	do	60½
6,000	Missouri 6s	98⅞	100	do 2d call	60⅝
28,000	do	99	100	Hud. Riv. R.	109
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	99⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. b30	69⅝
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s. N.	53⅞	100	do	69⅝
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	24¾	100	do	69½
8,500	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	600	do	69½
11,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	91¼	500	do	69⅝
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	96	100	do 2d call	69⅝
10,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	97	200	do b30	69⅞
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	88	300	Mich. Cen. R.	113⅛
50	Cen. Nat. Bank	114	200	Ill. Central R.	120½
5	Bank St. of N. Y.	111	100	do	120½
6	Fourth Nat. Bank	109	100	do b60	121
14	do	109⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	77⅛
20	Ocean Bank	106	600	do	77¼
100	Adams Ex.	64½	100	do	77⅜
400	do	64¾	500	Chi. & N. W.	35¼
7	do 2d call	64⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅜
50	do	65	800	do b30	60
50	U. S. Express	64¼	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	122⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	44¾	600	do 2d call	122½
50	Mer. U. Ex.	13	300	Chic. & R. I.	91
60	do	12⅞	100	do	91
15	Del. & Hud. Ca.	153½	300	do s30	91
100	Quick. Min. Co.	27¼	600	do b15	91⅛
25	do	29	25	do	91¼
100	do 2d call	28½	200	do 2d call	91⅛
200	Citizens' Gas	130	155	Mil. & St. P. R.	56
200	Boston W. P.	24¼	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	56⅝
900	Tol., W. & W.	45	100	do s60	56⅝
100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	139	25	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	97⅛
			100	do	97
			200	do	97⅜
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	80
			200	do 2d call	81
			100	Chi. & Alton R.	112
			100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pf.	114¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	110⅝	300	Chic. & Alt. R.	112
10,000	do	110⅜	500	Erie Railroad	60
80,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	107⅛	100	do	60⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	107	100	do	60⅜
5,500	do	107¼	550	Mich. Cen.	113⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65 C. New Iss.	109⅝	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	69
100,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	100¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	77¼
3,000	Tenn. 6s. new	67⅛	400	Chic. & N. W.	35
20	Cent. National	114	500	do	35⅛
50	Adams' Ex. Co.	64⅛	200	do s10	35⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	30¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅜
10	West. U. Tel.	44⅞	100	do	59¾
200	Quick. Min. Co.	28¼	200	Cleve. & Tol	122¼
200	Pacific Mail	141⅛	300	Chic. R. I.	90¾
200	do	141¼	100	do	90¾
150	do	141⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56⅝
400	N. Y. Cen.	102⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	44¾
1200	do	102	200	Alt. & T. H.	57¼
20	do	101⅞			58

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Express	64	400	Reading R. b10	107⅜
50	do	64⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	77¼
300	Pacific Mail	141⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	121⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	45	200	do	121⅝
300	N. Y. Cen.	102⅛	400	do	122
100	do b10	102⅛	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	91
100	do b30	102⅜	800	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
400	Erie R.	60⅛	200	do	35¼
800	Mich. S. & N. I.	69¼	300	Chic & N. W. Pr	59⅛
100	do s30	69	100	do b10	59¾
300	do b3	69⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	97½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C. b3	25	600	M. S. & N. I.	69⅛
40	Mer. U. Ex	13	200	do b15	69⅝
300	West. U. Tel. b10	44¼	100	do	69⅝
300	At. Mail SS. Co.	106½	500	do b60	69⅝
300	N. Y. Cen.	102⅛	300	do b3	69⅝
100	do	102⅛	200	do b5	69⅝
200	do b4	102⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. b30	78
100	do s10	102⅛	100	do	77⅝
200	Erie Railroad	60⅜	100	do b3	77⅝
2100	do	60⅛	200	do s15	77⅝
200	do	60¼	600	Cleve. & Tol.	122⅛
300	do c	60⅜	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	90⅞
200	do b3	60⅜	200	do s10	90⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109	200	do b10	90⅞
200	do	109½	200	do s3	90⅞
200	Reading R. s10	107⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf. c	59⅝
400	do b3	107⅛	200	do	59⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pt. s100	56⅛	100	do c	59⅝
200	Chic & N. W.	35⅛			
300	do b3	35⅛			
100	P., F. W. & C.	97½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	24¾	300	M. So. & N. I.	69¼
300	Quick. Min.	28⅛	200	do b5	69⅜
200	do b3	28⅜	200	do	69⅜
100	do	28⅜	100	do	69⅜
200	Pacific Mail	141⅛	1000	Cleve. & Pitts. s10	77⅜
100	West. U. Tel. b30	44⅞	200	do	77⅜
100	do	44¾	100	do b10	77⅜
400	N. Y. Central	101⅞	200	Chi. R. I. & P. b2	90⅝
800	Erie R.	60⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
100	do b10	60⅜	100	do	35⅛
400	Hud. Riv. R.	109	300	T., W. & W. Pf. b30	69⅝
200	Harlem R. b60	105	800	do	59⅝
500	Reading R.	107⅛	200	do s3	59⅝

TUESDAY, June 18—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. higher than the average transactions of Monday. The Cash Gold is not abundant, and the buyers for a further rise carry over their balances without charge, and are disposed to quote the reassembling of Congress in July in favor of higher figures. This event, however, creates no excitement in general mercantile or financial circles. It is regarded as both certain and proper, after the Opinion of the Attorney-General of the defects of the Military Reconstruction Bill, and the reported Executive action thereon. The session will probably prove a brief one, and there is no alarm felt as to the effect of additional legislation on the measure in question; although regret is expressed that the President, on the advice of his Attorney, should have made it necessary. We confidently look to see the Public Funds firmer for it, and any attempt to carry up Gold, in the meantime, because Congress is to come together to interpret more clearly and unmistakably the demands of the popular sentiment, and to enforce the will of the Nation on Reconstruction, will prove a brief success, if successful at all.

In the Gold Room this morning there was a failure to deliver about $1,000,000 sold *short* yesterday and the day before, and this contributed to the firmness of the sales at 137⅞@137¼ ⅌ cent. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchange are now lending their Gold to advantage, and the rise in the Room since Monday morning has checked the export demand and caused, at the same time, a dull feeling in Bills on London, now quoted at 109⅞@110 ⅌ cent. The Customs demand to-day reached $500,000.

The Money market was dull to-day at easy rates of Interest to the Brokers. There was less done than on Monday or on Saturday, and the rate to the Stock Exchange has become quite uniform at 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptions on pledge of the Public Funds of the United States at 5 ⅌ cent.

The Public Funds were generally steady, with less animation in the old 5-20s than on Thursday. The Consolidated new bonds, including the 1st of July coupon, are firm at 109⅞@109⅞. The State Bonds are firm for Missouris and steady for Tennessees. The Railway market was firm through the forenoon, with a decided advance on Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo, and a good demand at the full rates of last night for Erie, New-York Central, Rock Island and the Northwest Stocks. At the afternoon Boards the feeling was somewhat bearish, and sales were pressed for a brief time of New-York Central and the Western Roads at a concession of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. There was a further demand for Terre Haute and Alton shares; the Preferred went up to 81 and the Common to 58 ⅌ cent. The Pennsylvania Central interest is reported to be looking after this road, as an outlet to St. Louis.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The general market steady.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100¼	Northwest	35¼	35¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜	110⅝	N. West Pref.	59⅝	59⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅞	109⅞	Rock Island	90⅞	90⅞
N. Y. Central	102⅛	102⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	60⅞	60⅜	Pacific Mail	142⅛	141⅛
Hudson	108½	109	Quicksilver	28	28
Reading	107⅛	107⅛	W. U. Telegraph	44¾	44¾
Mich. Southern	68⅞	69¼	Mariposa Pref.	19⅜	19⅜
Illinois Central	119¼	120¼	Ohio Certificates	25	25
Pittsburgh	77⅛	77⅛	American Gold	137¾	137⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	67⅛	Bills on London	110⅛	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	108⅝	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	109⅝
500 and 1000, '81	113	O'gn ½ year, 1881	106½
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅝	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1871	118
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅝	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	112
5-20 registered, 1864	106⅝	10-40 reg	100
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	100
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅝	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 reg. new issue, 1865	106	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Illinois War loan	101¼
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. B'y loan	108	Mich. 7 ⅌ c. War L'n	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	63¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., I. I'n	68
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 6s, new bds	66⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Tennessee 5 ⅌ c., n. bds	69
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex c.	48
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	103	Virginia new bonds	44
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100	Georgia 6s	70
Illinois Canal bds., 60	101¼	North Carolina 6s	63
Illinois C. reg. 1860	101¼	North Carolina ex c.	52½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	North Carolina n. bds	52½
Illinois 6s cou., 1862	101¼	Missouri 6s	98⅞
Illinois 6s cou., 1865	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	80
Illinois 6s cou. 1870	101¼	Missouri Pac. R. iss	99
Illinois 6s cou. 1877	101¼	California 7s	122
Illinois 6s cou., 1879	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

The July half-yearly Dividend of the Bank of New-York (National) is *five per cent.*, and of the Central National *five per cent.*

New-York	124	Bank of North Am's	108
Merchants'	118	Irving	106¼
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	131
Union	116	Nassau	106
America	142	Shoe and Leather	112
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	121
National	110	Continental	107
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	St. Nicholas	105
Leather Manuf's	155	Commonwealth	110
State of New-York	112	Impt'rs. & Traders'	114
Commerce	118	Park	146
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	112	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Ocean	103	Central National	114
American Exchange	115¼	Fourth National	109½
Bank of the Repub.	116	Tenth National	105¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Lack & W. Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104½	Tol. & Wab. Eqn. Bds	68
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	107	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	85	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Pitts. Ft. W & Ch. 3d M.	85
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-'72	104	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	109	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110½	Chi. & Alton Income	92
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	51
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	96½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	112	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	83½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	48
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. con.	75	Chic. & R. I. cons'l. iss	90⅛

The Western Railroad of Massachusetts has declared a cash dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., and a stock dividend of 30 ⅌ cent. to represent a portion of the past net income contributed to the sinking fund.

The Union Trust Company of this City has declared a dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable July 1.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week in June were:

1867	$73,941
1866	89,920
Decrease	$15,979

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Road for the same week were:

1867	$214,974 57
1866	191,808 59
Increase	$23,165 98

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the Currency value of $3,085,804. Included in the exports have been 8,576 bales cotton, valued at $935,416.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, free of Government tax.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $500,000; Gold Notes, $153,000; total receipts, $1,524,992 97; total payments, $2,032,337 23; balance, $133,506,896 88.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 18, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 9,154 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,830 bushels Wheat, 91,352 bushels Corn, 9,550 bushels Oats, 14,691 bushels Rye, 1,860 bushels Malt, 16 bbls. Pork, 978 pkgs. Lard, 2,631 bbls. Petroleum and 953 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady at $8 75 for Pots and $13 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is steady but inactive.

CANDLES—Are quiet at former rates.

COFFEE—Is in request and pretty firm, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 26,617 bags; sales of 18,175 bags Rio, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "2,300 per *Albert*, at 12c.; 796 per *Thessalia*, at 10c.; 5,017 per *Lord Baltimore*, P. N. T.; 4,296 per *Flora*, at 11c.; 2,000 per *Sophie*, at 10½c.; 2,000 per *Feora*, at 12c.; 2,000 per *Mary Bond*, P. N. T., and 366 per *Meteor* at 13c. The market closes firm, at our previous quotations." Stock of kinds, in first hands here, to-day, 100,505 bags, including of Rio and Santos 66,473 bags.; of Java, equal to 9,088 bags.; of Maracaibo, 3,694 bags.; of Laguayra, 12,197 bags.; of St. Domingo, 414 bags., and of other descriptions, equal to 8,639 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

	Bags.
Baltimore	25,500
Philadelphia	5,950
New-York	66,473
Grand total	97,923

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for since our last, at essentially unaltered prices, Middling grades closing at 27c.@28½c. ⅌ lb. on sales and resales of 2,900 bales, against receipts of 4,685 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,591
Receipts last week	5,314
Receipts preceding week	12,351
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	353,066
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	590,417
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Week ending to-day	8,576
Exports since Jan. 1	280,431
Exports since Sept. 1	412,600
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	92,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,797,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,401,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	258,000

FISH—A very limited demand prevails for the principal kinds, at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl., on a light business. Sales since our last have been 6,250 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 30@$8 75; common to good Extra State at $9 15@$10; good to choice do. do. at $10@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 40@$11 40 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 30	@$8 75
Extra State	9 15	@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 40	@11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 45	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 00	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50	@17 00

Southern Flour continues very heavy; sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at $9 40@$11 40 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 25@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and depressed at $11 45@$14 35 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack demand at from $6@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 50@$5 65 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, and on private terms for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$13 25 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in very moderate demand, to-day, at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 35,000 bushels, including very inferior to very choice No. 2 Spring at $1 80@2 25, as extremes, and White California at $2 57@$2 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been a shade firmer, but less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at $1 07@$1 11 for common to handsome new Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 13, for old Mixed Western; 82c.@$1 05 for unsound; and $1 08@$1 11 for White and Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 25@$1 35 for Western, and $1 45@$1 50 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales 7,800 bushels. Barley has been quiet but more firmly held; 8,500 bushels Canada West sold at $1 20 ⅌ bushel, free. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bushel; 2,500 bushels were sold on private terms. Oats have been in moderate demand and quoted again firmer. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 73c.@76c.; new Ohio, at 85½c.@86½c.; State at 86c.@87c.; and Southern at 85c.@86c. ⅌ bushel; sales 53,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* presents, this morning, the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during eighteen hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Monday, June 17, 1867: Hattie Eliza, Oswego, Corn; Wm. Guest, Jr., Buffalo, Corn, &c.; Henrietta, Buffalo, Corn; Billy Brown, Buffalo, Corn; Enterprise, Oswego, Corn and Peas; Roscoe Conkling, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; Live Oak, Buffalo, Rye, &c.; Wm. Lord, Rome, Flour, Barley, &c.; A. W. Knettles, Buffalo, Corn; Dover, Buffalo, Corn, &c.; Adams, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; C. H. Doolittle, Buffalo, Wheat; Kate Rappleye, Oswego, Corn and Peas; Mattie Collins, Buffalo, Corn, &c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in less request, at previous prices.

HAY—North River bale is in fair supply and less request at $1 15@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Contine inactive, including New at 30c.@35c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in better request and held with more firmness.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good demand at buoyant rates.

LIME—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Has been less active and rather heavy, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72½c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c.; English Island, 55c.@61c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 12½; Resin at $3 50@$8 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 37; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 65@$2 70; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending with June 17—*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.*

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 17, '67	14,811	61,818	689,700
Same time last year	12,579	46,688	592,750
Exports for the week end'g June 17, 1867		227	
Previously	11,636	9,767	274,400
From Jan. 1. to date	11,636	9,994	274,400
Same time last year	1,874	348	336,100

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and heavy at 14¼c.@14½c. for Crude; 9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 36c.@38c for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "The market for gray goods is less active and prices are somewhat lower. Small sales of 64 square for immediate delivery are reported at 9c., and from this to 9¼c. is said to be the present asking rates."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$20 85 for new Western Mess, closing at $20 68¾, cash; $19 75@$20 for one-year-old Mess $18 25@$18 50 for Prime, $21 25@$21 50 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl.; sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, August delivery at $21 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull at 8¼c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, ⅌ lb., the latter rate for fancy small Hams: sales 390 pkgs. Bacon is in more request at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Short Rib, 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut; 11½ for Long Rib, ⅌ lb.; sales 876 boxes. Lard is heavy and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 1,225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12[illegible], and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12¾c.[illegible] ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull. Beef Hams are inactive at $38@$41 ⅌ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter continues in limited demand at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 7c.@16c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb	.20	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	.20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb	.20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	.17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ lb	.18	@22
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb	.18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb	.18	@2[illegible]
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	.14	@17
Grease Butter, ⅌ lb	.10	@12½

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	.15	@16
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb	.11	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	.7	@10

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in at former quotations.

SEEDS—Have been quite dull and nominal in price.

SKINS—Have been sparingly sought after at irregular figures.

SOAP—Has been in rather better demand, including Castile at 17¾c.@18¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been moderately active and firm to-day; sales since our last 1,450 hhds. Cuba, &c., 11c.@13¼c. and 1,300 boxes Havana, part at 10⅞c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active request at from 13c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 56,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 141,000 lbs. at 11⅛c.@11½c.; also 83,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have attracted rather more attention at about steady prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@36c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,870 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@7-16d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 750 tcs. Lard, 300 boxes Bacon and 17 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; 230 tons Mahogany at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 600 bbls. Resin at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 30s. ⅌ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 18.

BY E. H. LUDLOW.	
House and lot No. 487 3d-av	$7,250
House and lot No. 487½ 3d-av	14,000
Lot on east side of 12th-st., 95 feet west of Avenue B	4,250
5 lots on southeast corner of Broadway and 31st-st	120,000
New-Jersey Property.	
12 acres of ground and large double house, at Pleasant Valley, N. J., formerly the residence of Judge Barnard	20,500
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.	
1 lot on 120th-st., 125 feet west of 10th-av., 25 x100	550
1 lot adj. above, 25x100	550
1 lot on 121st-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av., 25 x100	580
3 lots adj. above, 25x100, each	580
1 lot on 121st-st., 325 feet east of 11th-av., 25 x100	550
2 lots adj. above, 25x100, each	550
BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.	
2-story frame house and lot No. 697 Water-st	$5,300
BY JAMES M. MILLER. *Hudson River Property.*	
Mansion and 8 acres of ground at Hastings, belonging to Mary F. Constant	$22,500
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY. *Greenpoint Property.*	
2 three-story frame houses and lots on east side of Leonard-st., 100 ft. north of Nassau-st	$4,400
BY JOHNSON & MILLER. *Brooklyn Property.*	
3-story brick house and lot No. 13 Canton-st	$3,975
3-story brick house and lot No. 14 Canton-st., adjoining above	3,950
3-story brick house and lot on northwest corner of 4th-av. and Warren-st	5,850

PERSONAL.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN POSSESSING considerable experience in Eastern life is desirous of obtaining an appointment in some American mercantile house of business in India or China. He is conversant with French and Italian, and speaks fluently Hindoostani and Persian; is a good accountant and first-class correspondent, the last appointment he held being that of Secretary to a large Joint Stock Company. Apply to HINDOOSTAN, Post-office, Chicago, Illinois.

WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, OF BIRmingham, is requested to return home immediately.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.

RAVEN & BACON, MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES, WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS. Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GOLD MEDAL, STAR AND CROWN SCALE PIANOS, in elegant double, round, carved rosewood cases; unsurpassed for delicacy of touch, purity and brilliancy of tone, at reasonable prices, by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, Chickering, maker, $140, modern improvements; also splendid rosewood 7-octave, original price $600, for less than $300, together with twenty others, very low. No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND of every style; one elegant upright, cost $1,000, for half its value. Parties can save 20 per cent. at the factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

30 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. Also, new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Markets, of both branches of the Common Council, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. All persons interested or in favor of a continuation of the present market system, as well as all opposed thereto; all persons having suggestions or recommendations to make tending to any improvement in the present markets, and the manner of doing business therein; all persons having grievances to state in connection therewith; in fact, all persons who are desirous of being heard, or of giving their views in connection with the subject to be considered by the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.

THOMAS COMAN,
MICHAEL NORTON,
EUGENE WARD,
Committee on Markets, Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN S. GILMORE,
Committee on Markets, Board of Councilmen.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters.
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, OFF STATEN ISLAND,
Tuesday, June 18, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF PASSENGERS ON board this day it was deemed right that some appreciation should be shown for the uniform kindness and courtesy of Captain WEBSTER, his officers and the crew, during our passage; that although it has been somewhat protracted we are free to admit that the untiring efforts for our wellbeing and comfort has contributed much to relieve its tediousness.

Therefore, we have much pleasure in tending our sincere thanks to Captain WEBSTER for his urbanity and courtesy to us as passengers, for the discipline, police and sanitary arrangements he has enforced for the preservation of health, that we have full confidence in him as a sailor admirably combining with this qualification the manners of a gentleman.

To the officers we would also tender our appreciation for the courteous manner in which they have conducted themselves toward us while carrying out not only the sailing of the ship, but the other sanitary and salutary regulations so necessary for the well-being of such a number of passengers.

To the surgeon, Dr. J. A. Spencer, we owe a debt of gratitude for the assiduous attention and kind care he has had over us, which is amply verified by the fact of bringing into harbor 500 passengers all in good health; we fully appreciate his urbane manner, and shall feel much pleasure in directing any of our friends meditating a trip to New-York to choose a ship in which he may be surgeon.

And further on this the last day of our stay on board the *Louisiana*, to express our entire approbation of Captain, officers and crew of the ship, with an honest wish that they may be long spared in a career of usefulness.

John Niven, M. D., Indiana.
John Martin, New-York City.
Henry Andrews, Nottingham.
Thomas Stephens, Leeds.
James Whiteley, Bradford.
Mary Whiteley, Bradford.
Sarah Jane Whiteley, Bradford.
Meriam Whiteley, Bradford.
Addalina Whiteley, Bradford.
Isaac Marreott, Yarmouth, England.
David Noble, Glasgow.
John Hebbron, London.
Charles Christopher Jones, Liverpool.
Markus Schneider, Osterich.
Carl Wegner Prussia.
Nathan Bows, London.
Henry Clark, Carthorpe.
Andrea Pressan, Trieste.
David Williams, South Wales.
Thomas Morgan, South Wales.
Evan Jones, South Wales.
William Williams, North Wales.
John Johnson, Liverpool.
George Clark, Carthorpe.
George D. Reavley, Titusville, Penn.
Wm. M. Newmann.
William Hume.

And some two hundred and fifty other passengers.
(Signed) DAVID NOBLE, President.
JOHN NIVEN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN COMMANDERY NO. 31, K.T.—A Special conclave for important business will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Asylum, corner of Grand and Centre sts. All Sir Knights intending to accompany us to Boston, will report this evening, as tickets must be procured on Thursday. By order of JOHN HOOLE, E. C.
H. C. PARKE, Rec.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF WORSTED AND DELAINE MACHINERY.—Comber, preparers, spinning frames, twisters, reels, winders, cards and jacks, shafting, belting, steam and gas-pipes, water-pipes, pumps and boilers, dyehouse and fixtures complete. Sale on the premises, at Passaic, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 1 o'clock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98 Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Lucille Western as Cynthia, the Beautiful Gipsy Girl.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. MYSTERIOUS STRANGER, MARRIED RAKE, and LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, supported by the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. W. F. Leggett as Shylock.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR, and JENNY LIND.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches to last evening are received.

Information has reached London that a very formidable anti-Popery riot prevailed in Birmingham yestereay. Two streets have been completely sacked by the rioters, who are out in great force. A Roman Catholic chapel is threatened with demolition.

At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the rioters were in full possession of the City of Birmingham. All efforts to preserve peace and order proved futile. Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance, with orders to put down the riot at all hazards.

A public breakfast has been tendered to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Duke of Argyle being Chairman of the meeting. John Bright is expected to preside.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Galveston of the 16th inst. says that Maximilian's trial was concluded on the 3d inst., and he was sentenced to be shot on next morning. Gen. Marquez, the Imperial commander in the City of Mexico, had threatened to burn the city if harm was done to the Ex-Emperor, and also to execute a hundred and fifty prominent Liberals whom he had seized as hostages. There had been two engagements at the capital, with results favorable to the Liberals.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at Albany last evening, in accordance with the adjournment resolution of Friday last. A communication was received from the Michigan Constitutional Convention now in session, asking for an exchange of daily journals and reports of debates. A resolution calling upon the clerks of courts in this State to furnish a complete record of the cases before them, and the business transacted was laid on the table. The Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature was instructed to report an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature making any appropriation of money to private or local charitable institutions or corporations, and directing that when appropriations are made for other than Government or State institutions, such appropriations shall be devided equitably between all the counties of the State, and several other resolutions were offered but were laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned.

The trial of Surratt was continued in Washington yesterday. Sergt. Dye, who on the previous day had testified positively to seeing Surratt in front of the theatre talking with Booth a few moments before the murder, was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but his testimony was in no wise shaken. Daniel C. Reid testified to having met the prisoner on Pennsylvania-avenue on the afternoon of the assassination. Susan Allen Jackson, a colored girl who lived with Mrs. Surratt at the time of the assassination, testified to seeing the prisoner at his mother's house on the evening of the assassination. A witness from Canada testified that the prisoner was in Montreal on the 12th and 13th of April, 1864, where he registered his name at the hotel as "Harris n." The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The new Greek Minister, Mr. Rongabee, was yesterday introduced to the President by Secretary Seward, when he made a brief speech, assuring the President of the lively sympathy which His Majesty the King of Greece and the Greek nation felt for the American people. The President replied in an appropriate manner, asserting that the sympathies of this nation were with the Greek citizens in their struggles for self-government.

The body of John Jenkins, an employe in the iron works at Harrisburgh, was found floating in the canal yesterday, and from the fact of the skull being fractured, the impression prevails that he was murdered. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict to that effect. The deceased was at work on the previous day, and was known to have money in his possession.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday, Judge Wylie decided that the combination of physicians to increase and regulate their fees was an illegal one. In accordance with this decision, he reduced a physician's bill to the rates charged before the combination was formed, or about one-half.

A fire occurred in a saloon and boarding-house in Chicago yesterday morning, and it is reported that eleven persons perished in the flames. Three bodies were taken from the ruins yesterday, and workmen were engaged last evening searching for the remainder.

The ninety-nine $1,000 bonds which were recently reported as missing from the Treasury Department were recently found in the vault, they having been accidentally placed in another package.

A sailboat containing eight persons was capsized on the Passaic River yesterday near Newark, and a French lady named Ulmi and three children were drowned.

LOCAL.

Supervisor Wm. R. Stewart, who has been appointed one of the Board of Audit, to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Lewis B. Woodruff, appeared yesterday before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, and took the oath of office.

An action of interest to owners and occupants of houses which are so constructed that they have a waste-pipe in common connecting with the street-sewer, has just been tried in the Superior Court, before Judge Jones. The plaintiff, Gregory, who owns house No. 21 West Twenty-second-street, sued the defendant, Downs, who was the owner of No. 219, adjoining, to recover damages for cutting off the connection pipes, and recovered the cost of the putting in of the new and separate pipes, which the plaintiff was compelled to do to render his house tenantable. The case will be taken to the Appellate Court on the questions of law involved.

But slight progress was made yesterday in the case of The People against Skidmore, the ex-policeman, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Carr with an air-gun. Five jurors, in addition to the four sworn on Monday, were obtained, when the panel was exhausted. Fifty new jurors are summoned to attend to-day, and it is probable that the three jurors now wanting will be obtained from these.

The trial of the champagne case is still pending in the United States District Court. A number of foreign depositions were read yesterday, among them one from the firm of de St. Marceaux & Co., the claimants in this suit, in which he states that the invoices sent to this country, instead of being below the market value of the wine in Europe, were uniformly higher than the prices realized by the manufacturers at any of the European markets.

The argument in behalf of the City, in the case of the Church-street Extension, which was to have been made yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, has been further postponed until Friday next, at 10:30 A. M. This delay has been rendered necessary in consequence of the illness of Mr. Fullerton, who is associated with the Corporation Counsel.

Three seamen, named James Thomas, Chas. Davis and Thomas Lewis, were yesterday committed for examination, by Commissioner Osborn, upon the charge of having attempted to murder Thomas Coin, second mate of the ship *Caravan*, on the 8th of April last, while on a voyage from Havre to New-York.

The first day of the Tenth Annual Schützenfest was celebrated at Jones' Wood yesterday. The *fest* will continue until to-morrow, when a grand Summer night festival will be given. Nineteen prizes are being contended for by the corps, whose force in the field numbers 133 marksmen.

Three cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett presiding, and Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appearing for the people. One prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison, one to the Penitentiary, and one was acquitted.

A decree of divorce has just been granted by the Superior Court, Judge Jones presiding, in the action entitled Ellen E. Peterson *vs.* Rudolph Peterson. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

The regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club took place yesterday. Those who participated had a stormy time. One yacht was capsized and several were compelled to withdraw from the contest. The *Agnes* and the *Carrie* were the winners.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, but the only business transacted was to increase the amount appropriated for the regatta on the 4th of July to $1,500.

Three men seized a truck load of whisky yesterday, under pretence of being United States detectives, and escaped with their plunder before the trick was discovered.

The annual commencement of the Law School of the New-York University was held last evening, Chancellor Ferris presiding. The audience was small and the exercises interesting.

Three dead infants were found in an ash barrel standing in Laurens-street, last night, by the Eighth Ward Police.

Flour, Wheat, Pork, Lard and Petroleum were quoted lower again yesterday, on a comparatively very moderate business. Corn and Oats were rather firmer, but without special activity. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Sugars, Tobacco, Wool and Whisky at uniform prices. The freight engagements were moderate.

A Summer Session—Congress and the President.

Except in obedience to an obvious necessity, a Summer session of Congress is on every ground undesirable. It will be a disturbing element which the trade and industry of the country can ill afford to encounter. It will seem to unsettle everything, whether it actually do so or not. It will excite the fears of the South, whose progress toward reconstruction is most satisfactory, and will for the time paralyse the efforts of those of the Southern leaders who urge the final character of the existing law. And it will afford an opportunity which the advocates of extreme measures will turn to account. Impeachment, confiscation, and penalties and disabilities without number will in turn be ventilated, with the certainty of adding to prevailing irritation, and a probability of mischief to both North and South. These are not contingencies to which the country should be exposed for the gratification of partisan rancor or to obviate the mere possibility of wrongdoing on the part of the President.

We are not prepared, however, to oppose an early assembling of Congress if the danger which many profess to anticipate actually arise. If the President adopt the opinion of the Attorney-General as his rule of action in the administration of the reconstruction acts—if he reverse the proceedings of the Commanding Generals and reinstate in office the persons they have removed—if by his orders to the registers he confers the franchise upon classes whom Congress has evidently intended to disqualify—the interference of Congress will be inevitable. If he treat the Southern Governments as lawful Governments and the military authority as a simple police force, in direct contravention of the purposes of Congress, further legislation will be requisite, as well to undo the acts of the President as to render the future interpretation of the law so clear and decisive that no legal ingenuity can affect it. In that case Congress will be held to perform its duty and no more. The charge that it seeks a pretext for multiplying disabilities and delaying the admission of the South, will fall to the ground. Its action will be vindicated as in harmony with its record, and with the inflexible determination of the States it represents.

But let us first see what the President does, or proposes to do, in regard to the removals which are reported to be under his consideration. The fact that he may disregard the intent of the law is not a reason for assuming that he will violate it. The publication of the Attorney-General's opinion does not form proof that it will be the guide of the Executive policy. So far, it is admitted, the President has interposed no obstacle to the working of the law. The Generals he selected have the confidence of the country, and they have been allowed to be masters of the situation. Is it just to assume that he will henceforward pursue a less discreet course, pregnant as it must be with evil to the section with which he is alleged to unduly sympathize? Is it reasonable to suppose that he will forget his own helplessness as against Congress, and that he will wantonly provoke a renewal of a conflict which must end in his further mortification and discomfiture? We have less faith in his judgment than in his honesty, but we are not prepared to believe him ready to interrupt the present working of the reconstruction law in a manner that would at once provoke and justify the resentment of Congress. And, therefore, we deem it better to wait for the occasion that would warrant a reassembling of that body rather than to anticipate its occurrence, and to make that anticipation the basis of more stringent legislation.

An answer to this suggestion is ready, we are aware. Congress adjourned to the 3d of July, and it must meet then or await the commencement of the regular session in December. In the five intervening months, we shall be told, the President may do as he pleases without let or hindrance from the law-making power. The possibilities of such a period, in view of the President's known desires, ought not to be ignored; and if a July session were the only means of guarding against them, it and its attendant mischief might be borne with patience. There is, however, an easy and effectual method of providing for this form of peril. Congress may formally assemble in July and adjourn subject to the call of the chief officer of either Chamber. If this be done the disposition attributed to the President will be completely thwarted: he will realize the folly of attempting what Congress may at any moment set aside. The country, too, will find in the restrained temper of Congress the best evidence of its strength, and the movement toward reconstruction in the South will be strengthened by the assurance thus given that the law as it stands, and as now interpreted by the Generals in command, fulfills all the requirements of the Republican Party.

On the supposition that this the more moderate view does not prevail, and that a July session be proceeded with as a means of obviating bad faith and possible difficulty, it is exceedingly desirable that the proviso which the telegraph represents Mr. Fessenden to have suggested, should regulate the proceedings of the session. Mr. Fessenden will attend, the telegraph says, with the understanding that the business shall be restricted to the consideration of amendments to the Reconstruction Acts, rendered necessary by the statements of the Attorney-General. He will not attend if impeachment and other extreme projects are to be topics of discussion. Such a limitation would prevent the exciting and injurious effects which must otherwise attend a Summer Session, while it will in no respect hinder full and conclusive action in regard to the powers of the military commanders and the operation of the reconstruction scheme.

Philadelphia Manners.

When the Common Council of Philadelphia passed a resolution the other day tendering the civilities of the city to the President, there were some persons here as well as elsewhere, rash enough to conclude that the municipal authorities were gradually outgrowing their village habits. The boorish way in which they had formerly treated the President, made them, one might have thought, sufficiently ridiculous for at least a twelvemonth to come. And so, apparently, thought a majority of the Common Council. There is, however, a second municipal chamber in Philadelphia. And on Monday the Selectmen of that body as they are called, were convened in order to take action on the resolution of the Council. A warm debate ensued; and the resolution was practically rejected,—by the opposition retiring and leaving the chamber without a quorum.

It is one of the advantages of free institutions that no one in Pennsylvania or any other commonwealth, from a Governor down to a Selectman, can be prevented from making an ass of himself if he chooses to do so. It is an inalienable right. The Masonic Fraternity of Boston asked the President as a brother of the craft to join them in a public ceremonial. The President accepted the invitation, probably without thinking and without caring whether his journey should take him within the bailiwick of the Philadelphia Selectmen or not. We dare say, after his experience of their boorish incivility on a former occasion, he would have been content to have it so arranged that he should avoid the city of brotherly love altogether. Its attractions are not so overpowering in hot, foggy weather like the present, that either a President or any other non-resident need include it, at all hazards, in a midsummer tour. There are very many who would, any day, prefer a trip by sea direct from the Potomac River to Boston harbor, even to being made the recipient of a string of resolutions from every Common Council between the two points.

Boston holds political opinions quite as advanced as those of Philadelphia. But in the capital of Massachusetts it is not deemed necessary by the majority in the maintenance of their consistency to insult the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and along with him, on this occasion at least, the influential society whose guest he is. Boston, therefore, extends its hospitalities to the President, and has thus shown how much nearer to the stature of a Metropolitan City it has grown than the more pretentious Provincial town whose eccentricities make it so ridiculous.

Our Public Markets—Suggestions for their Improvements Invited.

If the Common Council is not in earnest in proposing a reform of our present market system, it seeks to offer as good an apology as possible for something like sincere effort. The chief merit of the present mode of proceeding announced by the Market Committee would seem to lie in the fact that it disturbs nothing, hastens nothing, and might cost comparatively little.

The Committee made their report a week or two ago, and, as our readers may remember, they found a great deal to commend in the style and comfort and convenience of some of the older buildings—such, for instance, as Washington Market. Respecting that institution, they have evidently made up their mind that anything looking in the direction of reform may, with propriety, be indefinitely postponed. A slight defect was found in the Spring-street Market. There they found water enough in the lower part of the building to float an ordinary-sized scow. Of this the hucksters themselves seemed to complain, which was, no doubt, quite as weighty a consideration in the minds of the Investigating Committee, as if half the City had petitioned for an abatement of the nuisance. However, letting that pass—before acting finally on their report, the members announce by advertisement that on Thursday of this week they will sit in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to listen to suggestions from the citizens generally. They desire to give audience, first, to "*all persons interested in or in favor of a continuance of the present system.*" After these have been heard, those opposed to the system will have a hearing. Suggestions of a promiscuous character pointing to improvement will be received; and we suppose that whatever is said on either side of the question will be carefully weighed, so that nothing shall be done in a hurry.

If the crowd "interested in and in favor of a continuance of the present system" do not greatly outnumber the others, they will not show their usual spirit and activity. The occupants of stalls in Washington Market are, at least, one would think, bound in gratitude to come forward and sustain that portion of the report which shows the cleanliness, the comfort, the ample accommodation which the building presents. On the other hand, the floating stall-keepers in the basement of the Spring-street Market may fairly expect to be heard on the question of keeping their heads (physically, if not financially) above water.

What the consuming multitude or the housekeepers that do their marketing down town may have to say, it would be vain to conjecture. They have been so long habituated to the present state of things that very many doubtless have come to the conclusion that any remedy for the existing evil is impossible. Everyone outside of the community of dealers perfectly apprehends the vileness of the system. It is superfluous work dilating upon it at all. It smells to heaven. If the Corporation Market Committee were in earnest in their proposed reforms, they would understand and respond to the popular sentiment. But they care to do no more than trifle with the subject. If they should listen to the evidence of ten thousand citizens it is well understood that they would ultimately come to no other conclusion than that the present buildings shall be patched up, and the market-goers be left to wade and struggle through seas of filth as they have been accustomed to do. If Washington, West Washington, Fulton, Spring-street and Centre are to continue down-town markets, what is wanted is the demolition and cleaning out of every one of the wretched sheds that now supply the place of buildings, and the erection in their place of solid structures, of such height and of such proportions generally, as would permit of their being utilized in part as public halls, drill-rooms, and so forth. The sites of these markets are still more convenient to the bulk of the market gardeners, and to a large part of our City population, besides that of Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City, than any new sites, probably, that could be named. Decent and commodious buildings could be erected thereon at a moderate cost. And such buildings could be made, under anything like honest management, to bring an ample return on the outlay, from a variety of sources, independent of market fees. There is hardly any likelihood of the Market Committee's entertaining such a proposition, even if they had the power or the discretion to act on it. But the reform may some day be found possible through other agencies.

The Reconstruction Bill Justified by its Practical Working.

It was well said by a wise political philosopher that "a good government, like a good coat, is that which *fits* the body for which it was designed." It is as absurd to decide upon a measure of government by abstract principles, as it would be for a tailor to cut his garments after an ideal pattern, or measure the Belvidere Apollo for the clothes of all his customers. It is just this common sense criterion, and nothing else, that reconciles us to the Military Reconstruction Bill. That piece of legislation *theoretically* was to the last degree irregular and wrong. It violates every cardinal principle of our Government, and is at variance with the clearest letter of the Constitution. But it is found to *fit this case well.* That is enough. We take it without another word.

The South, which is the party most directly concerned, has set us all a wise example in yielding to an actual necessity. A fundamental constitutional law is necessary to every free government; and yet the free government cannot be named which has adhered *invariably* to its constitutional law. In the endless vicissitudes of human affairs the time has always come when that, like all other civil laws, has been obliged to give way to the more imperative natural law of self-preservation. Even the first decade of our Constitution had but just elapsed before it was contravened by universal consent in the purchase of Louisiana; and ever since the popular judgment has approved the act. Every commentator on the British Constitution, as well since as before Blackstone, has held that the Parliament of 1688 had no constitutional right to change the line of succession to the throne, and that its sole authority in the premises came *ex necessitate rei.* It is admirably remarked by a historian of that period,—"A man after a revolution resolving to do nothing which is not strictly according to established form, resembles a man who has lost himself in a wilderness, and who stands crying, "Where is the King's highway?"

In a wilderness a man should take the track which will carry him home. In a revolution we have recourse to the highest law, the *safety of the State.* It was this very argument, which, better than any other, established the right of our Government to wage coercive war against the seceding States. The constitutional arguments which the Copperheads were eternally trying to interpose against the war and its successful prosecution, though all factious, were not all frivolous. Some of them had substance, and in different circumstances might have been perfectly valid. The sin of that class of politicians was their want of patriotism in being willing that the country should perish rather than adopt the *ultima ratio* necessary to save it. In spite of every constitutional cavil and objection, real or imaginary, the war stands forth justified a thousand times over by its fruits. Every conceivable argument against it is annihilated by the one simple fact that it alone saved the Union.

It is precisely that single sovereign virtue which should reconcile every true patriot to the Military Reconstruction Bill. Let it, we say, have its free course, and be *thus* justified. The practical good sense and public spirit which the South has shown in accepting and making the best of this measure, is really one of the most encouraging signs of the times. It clearly proves that our Southern countrymen are thoroughly cured of their old mad idolatry of abstractions—their old habit of sacrificing every substantial good to impracticable theories. It can no longer be doubted that hard experience has wrought its appropriate work upon them. They who have so readily bent to the rigors of the Military Bill can find no great difficulty in conforming to the gentle requirements of the Constitution. They will indeed hail the opportunity. They will find it a wonderful relief to give up their present constrained posture, and keep step once more to the music of the Union. If it comes to that, what more can men of sense ask? And why quarrel longer about the thing which brings it?

We utterly disbelieve that the intelligent public mind of any part of the country will sanction continued controversy on this reconstruction measure. As a successful settlement of the most difficult and dangerous questions, it will be prized immensely more than the interests of any set of public men, or the life of any political party. Already in the South opposition to it is deemed no better than faction. The time is at hand when that will be the dominant feeling of the whole country.

The Birmingham Riots.

It is not easy to trace the Anti-Catholic riots, reported to-day from Birmingham, to any more direct cause than the ritualistic agitation which threatens to disturb the English Established Church from head to foot. A Commission has been appointed by the Government to see how fast and how far the Ritualists are going in the direction of Rome. Evangelical laymen are greatly alarmed. Many of the anti-ritualistic clergy are scarcely less scandalized at the Romanizing tendencies of the High Church Party. The Archbishops and a large majority of the Bishops even begin to think that something must be done to determine the law applicable to ecclesiastical vestments; worship at the altar, the invocation of saints, and the praying for the dead. But the agitation, we should have thought had not gone far enough to create religious riots. Yet it is difficult to see any other inspiring cause for the formidable outbreak which took place yesterday in the streets of Birmingham. The city is overwhelmingly Liberal in political sentiment—returning two "advanced" Reformers—Messrs. Bright and Scholefield, to the House of Commons. In the presence of religious hatreds and passions, however, mere party political division lines soon disappear. There is no strife so bitter; there is none which, once stirred up, can with such difficulty be allayed. The interference of the military which has, in this case, been found necessary, usually aggravates the feelings on both sides. The disturbance may be summarily put down by a few rounds of musketry fire, but the resentments continue, and the strife, as in the North of Ireland, becomes apparently incurable. The well-fed clergy of the English Church had better let Ritualism alone, and stick to their livings. The English laity will either have a Protestant establishment, or none at all.

Another Railroad Encroachment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are the public aware, especially the riding public, that one of their finest drives is about to be given up to the use of a rapacious railroad corporation? I refer to the *New Central Avenue leading from Macomb's Dam to Jerome Park.* The Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company are now surveying a road on the Westchester side of Harlem River, which, instead of running under the Central Bridge and out on the marsh, where no one would be inconvenienced, have staked a line *running across and along Central Avenue at the terminus of the bridge,* thereby injuring the beautiful drive just completed at a cost of thousands of dollars. Where are the members of the American Jockey Club that they do not move in the matter? Let them consider the beauties of crossing a steam railroad track, going and returning, over which an immense traffic in shape of cattle trains, connecting the Harlem and Hudson Railroad is carried on. Will you not put the public on their guard by publishing this communication?

WESTCHESTER.

Certainly we will;—and yet we do not see how it can do any good. The railroad company in question has probably secured from the Legislature—by a process of which nobody knows anything—the *right* to run its track wherever it pleases; and it will, as a matter of course, consult its own convenience in preference to that of anybody else. We should not be at all surprised some fine morning to find a railroad company surveying and staking a route for a double track directly through Central Park, and arranging to convert the Mall into an extensive stable for the accommodation of their horses and cars. We shall be agreeably disappointed if it turns out that the grand Boulevard from the Park to Harlem River, has not really been authorized for the special accommodation of some railway company; and we have not the slightest doubt that it will be converted to such uses just as soon as it is fairly opened and the stakes can be stuck.

Railroad companies control the legislation of this State and City to suit themselves, in everything that relates to the use of the streets, the management of the roads, and the accommodation of the public. The rights, interests and wishes of the people pass for nothing. If Fifth-avenue is ever carried across Washington-square, and so opened down town, as it ought to be, a railroad, double track, will be laid through it within a year—not because it is needed or wanted by the public, but because a company can make enough money out of it to make it worth their while to *buy* the enactment of the requisite law. The people are utterly powerless; their interests are scouted and scorned, as against the greed of railroad corporations.

The avenue referred to by our correspondent has but just been opened—indeed it is yet unfinished,—and offers the only chance for a splendid long drive in the suburbs of the City. It is an outrage and a shame that it should be seized and blockaded in the way proposed; and we should be very glad if any way can be devised to prevent it. But we confess we know of none.

MINOR TOPICS.

The series of Spring strikes among the tradesmen and mechanics of Montreal has matured into a pretty strong and noticeable organization, fashioned after the model of the well-known Trade Unions of Great Britain. Unlike most efforts of that sort in the United States, the late Canadian strikes have been completely successful. The joiners struck and got 25 per cent. advance in wages; the printers followed and got the same advance; next came the cabinet-makers, who got from 12 to 15 per cent.; then the bakers started, and secured from 30 to 40 per cent.; finally, the masons and plumbers took up the move, and obtained various rates of increase. Meanwhile, one Mr. Lanclot had organized the excellent strikers into an "Association of the Industrial and Mechanical Classes of Canada," and now for three weeks this Association has been at work opening "cooperative stores" on the English system,—a plan also known somewhat in this country. There are already stores of various kinds under way, for drugs, dry-goods, groceries, and what not, and the established grocers and haberdashers may well be indignant, if it be true, as the Montreal *Gazette* says, that the prices under the new system are a quarter less than under the old. All this is well enough; but with the singular fatality of such enterprises, their besetting sin already crops out in Montreal. The leaders have political aspirations, and the led want "representation." There is something odd in the fact, but experience affirms it, that so soon as a man gets tea or bacon a penny a pound less by the aid of a society whereof he is a part, he believes that society, for some mysterious, inexplicable reason, ought to send a member to Congress or Parliament, generally adding that he himself is the man to go. If the Montreal Association goes heavily into politics, it will spend all its money that way, and ignominiously break down.

The public has no just idea of the enormous profits consumers of the necessaries of life are made to pay to the retailers who sell them. A gentleman who has a small farm in the vicinity, came to town a day or two since, to sell some *onions*, of which he had raised a large quantity. The most he could get for them in any of the markets was one dollar and sixty cents a barrel—delivered. This would give him about sixty cents net. He then went about town to inquire the retail price, and found that *sixty-five cents a half peck* was the lowest price for which he could buy them at retail,—while the more common price was *eighty-five*, equivalent to *fifteen dollars* a barrel. Is it surprising that cooperative associations of all kinds should become popular? They are rapidly becoming absolutely necessary, if the great mass of the working classes are to live at all.

It would be a great gain if some system could be introduced into the laws regulating the recovery of compensation for railway accidents. As it is now, the amount of money recoverable from Companies for personal injuries received through their fault or carelessness, is as irregular as the accidents themselves—and not half so sure of happening. The trouble is that, in each case, there at once arises a strife between the corporation and the injured man, or his representatives if he dies—the one party trying to secure as much, the other to pay as little, as it possibly can. What is the consequence? Why, a score of outside influences, which have nothing to do with the justice or merits of the case, invariably fix the compensation—the shrewdness, unscrupulousness, or eloquence of the lawyers; the sympathies of the jurymen; the partiality of the Judge; the imagination of the witnesses; the length of the plaintiff's purse to pay counsel to carry on a suit; the obstinacy or cruelty of a corporation in putting off trial or appealing the case in hope of bankrupting the plaintiff. Now, is it necessary to leave this compensation uncertain? Need a jury be supreme in fixing it? We do not think so. The statute law of New-York fixes the maximum of damages in case of death, why, then, should not a maximum be fixed for loss of a limb and for all minor injuries? No such system could be perfect, but it would be easy to fix maximums of compensation, and in other ways make the settlement of cases easy. Even from a tentative and loose system good results would follow; first, in the check of expensive litigation in appeals from the "award of excessive damages" and the like, but chiefly in encouraging peaceful payment of claims without suit. They are talking about this matter in England.

We cannot join in the wish, which sounds so kind, to the graduates of West Point, that they may emulate the good fortune, as well as the good qualities, of the illustrious soldier now at the head of the army. Promotions in the army are rapid and signal only when war thins its ranks. Honors there cost the lives of thousands. For every high promotion, won by distinguished service, thousands of women must clothe themselves in mourning for brothers and husbands,—tens of thousands of little children must lose the care of fathers,—whose ruddy blood tips the sceptre which such service wins. We want no more war, and we trust every officer who has received his first commission from West Point now, would prefer to hold it as his sole official distinction to the end of his life, rather than rise by the dreadful agonies which war must bring upon his country.

Our excellent evening friends of the *Commercial* share the apprehensions of the *Citizen* that our "Minor Topics" department won't hold out. They give for it, however, a different reason. They don't fear a failure—but an excess—of sharpness and excellence in it. "It sometimes happens that excess of *merit* is fatal to a department having only one feature." "A *soupcon* of stupidity is a very good ingredient in a column designed to be amusing." So says the *Commercial.* We will treasure up our friends' advice. Nay, more, we will do our best to act upon it. We cannot promise a great deal in that way, perhaps, but we will do our best. There's nothing like the faithful counsel of a tried and experienced friend. *Haud inerpertus loquitur.* Does n't the *Commercial* consider this paragraph stupid enough for a beginning? We do.

It is not quite easy to understand what Mr. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico, means by saying he is "confident the people will sustain him." Sustain him in what? In turning back on his way to the Government to which he is accredited? In refusing to represent his Government in interceding for Maximilian's life? Or in preferring the comforts of a quiet sojourn in New-Orleans to a difficult journey in search of Juarez? If we knew what is the point on which he has made an issue with the Government, we could tell better whether he is likely to be "sustained" or not. Upon none of those suggested above will he get the slightest popular sympathy or support. It seems that on Saturday last his place was tendered to Gen. Steedman, who declined it on account of his private affairs.

As it has always been admitted ground of public sympathy that anybody is "a man and a brother," so true Britons are most stirred when her gracious Majesty shows that she is a Queen and a mother. The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal* lately wrote how Queen Victoria gave a sharp scolding to her sons, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, for flirting at Paris last month. She met them at Kensington, at a public ceremony, and "actually, and in full view, almost within hearing of the public, scolded them well for some of their goings on." This was while a piece of music written by the Prince Consort was performing, and Her Majesty's manner was so "testy" that every one "must have regarded the scene with surprise." Thus said the obliging gossip, adding Delphic hints about the Marquise Galifet and Duchess of Manchester, and Parisian provocations in general. But now the *Pereire* brings news that the Prince of Wales is expected in Paris again in a few days. How is this? And what will Her Majesty do? Is she not a Queen and a mother? Will there be more "goings-on" for the Liverpool paper to record, and another domestic "row," as he delicately phrases it? At all events, the same steamer tells us that the Queen's letter to Napoleon, congratulating, thanking, regretting, and so forth, leaves it to be inferred that, in declining ceremonies, "she will visit Paris *incognito.*" This looks to us very much like flanking the Prince of Wales. Meanwhile, the Duke of Edinburgh is out of the problem, being off for a trip round the world.

We observe that Judge Fisher, presiding over the Surratt trial in Washington, expressed the opinion that we are about to have a "severe heated term." Probably he meant very hot weather;—but, if he did, why not say so? This wretched and absurd phrase, which has been bandied about by the ridicule of newspaper reporters for three or four years, is really in danger of coming into use as if it were good, or even endurable, English. What is a "term" applied to weather? Is it something like a poker to be "heated?" Why not say a *hot* term, if the word "term" must be used? And what is a severe heated term?" Is it the *term* that is severe, or is it supposed to have been severely heated? Human ingenuity cannot possibly invent a worse phrase, yet a judge uses it on the Bench! This is a free country, to be sure, but this is really carrying liberty into licentiousness,—linguistically speaking.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

A JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Letters and dispatches are being received from members of Congress in all the States, announcing their intention of being present on the fourth of July. Dispatches have also been sent to several of the members abroad, including Senators Morrill, of Maine, and Morrill, of Vermont, Sherman, of Ohio; Representatives Washburne, of Illinois, Blaine, of Maine, and others. Over thirty Senators are now counted upon as being sure to be here, and there seems no longer any doubt as to the probability of a quorum at that time. But two of the States entitled to representation will be unrepresented, viz., Tennessee and California—Kentucky, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New-Hampshire having held their elections.

THE REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS BY THE MILITARY.

The Cabinet session to-day was of very long duration, lasting from 12 until after 4 o'clock. It is understood that, among other matters, the course of procedure with reference to the revocation of the action of the southern military district commanders was warmly discussed. All the Cabinet save Mr. Stanton concur in the recommendations of the Attorney-General, and the President will undoubtedly base his instructions to the commanders upon that opinion, which recommends the restoration to power of the officers removed.

LOST BONDS RECOVERED.

To-day the ninety-nine bonds missing from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department were recovered. They were found in a package of internal revenue stamps. The explanation is that two girls were counting side by side, one counting bonds and the other stamps, when the former laid a package of bonds on the package of stamps, which was followed by another hundred sheets of stamps, and the bonds thus concealed.

To-day, in answering a requisition of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for stamps, the package was broken and the bonds discovered. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a further investigation of the circumstances.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANKS.

A concerted effort is being made in certain quarters to break down the credit and standing of many of the National Banks in the Northwest, and in this effort the most atrocious falsehoods are employed, and an endeavor made to inculpate the United States Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Currency as derelict of duty. The New-York *Herald* has published a series of letters from the West in which it has been frequently asserted that large numbers of the depository banks there hold Government funds largely in excess of the amount of security on deposit. The fact is, that there is not a depository bank in the country that has now or has had for many months as much Government money as it has security on deposit; that there are absolutely only two banks in the country that have half as much; that all the rest have less than half; that the banks all over the country complain that the Treasurer keeps them drawn down so close, and that a depository bank with a security of one million of dollars with the Treasurer is undoubtedly a better place for half that amount of Government money than an Assistant Treasurer, with individual bail bonds of but fifty thousand. The Government lost nothing by the failure of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, but it is likely to lose largely by the defalcation of its own officer.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTOR.

Collector Kellogg, of New-Orleans, has replied to the charges recently preferred against him through the means of a letter to Secretary McCulloch, in which he denounces his assailants as political adventurers, who are desirous of having him deposed from office in order to get control of affairs themselves, and states that they dare not return to Louisiana to meet him face to face. He announces that he is and always has been an adherent to the policy of the Administration, and begs that the President may be personally assured that he is so, body and soul.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

Complaints are received daily from all parts of the South, and particularly from Texas and Louisiana, of the insufficiency of the mail service in that section.

Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana, has ordered that officers appointed under the Provisional Government of that State shall not only take the oath of office prescribed by the State laws but the one prescribed by the Military Act, and he, with his radical friends, insist that all officers, no matter when appointed, should be required to do likewise. The clause of the Military act, section 6, says expressly that "no person shall be eligible to office under the provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third section of the Constitutional Amendment," and they claim that it is applicable to those who were in office at the time of the passage of the bill.

DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

Mrs. Postmaster-General Randall will sail for Europe in a few days, intending to spend the Summer in Scotland.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

The Cabinet were in session yesterday and to-day on the subject of the official conduct of the Commanding Generals of the Southern Military Districts, and will continue their deliberations to-morrow. The purpose is to frame such instructions as will clearly define the powers of those Generals under the Reconstruction acts and insure obedience to them, at the same time facilitating the registry under uniform rules. It is understood that the position taken by those in authority here is that the conduct of the military commanders is a proper subject for Executive review or supervision, as it is obligatory upon the President to see that the laws are duly enforced in accordance with his oath of office.

THE GREEK MINISTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Alexander Riza Rangabee was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty, the King of Greece. He made the remarks upon the occasion of which the following is a translation:

Mr. President: The King of Greece, eager to give effect to the mission unfortunately interrupted by the death of Gen. Callergi, has ordered me to approach your Excellency, to assure you of the sentiments of the very lively sympathy which animated His Majesty, as well as the Greek nation, in regard to the American people, and to become the interpreter of the grateful memory, which Greece has not ceased to preserve, of all the effective interests he has met with in America at all times, and especially during her trying war of emancipation. Congress has last year given fresh evidence of this by its generous vote in favor of the Eastern Christians who are struggling for their liberty. Happy in having been chosen to carry the paternal salutation of the Greeks and of their King to a people I respect, and to arrive at an epoch when I can congratulate America on the new consolidation and growth of her glorious unity, I shall be especially so if it be granted to me to draw still more closely together the sympathetic ties which unite our two countries, both of them daughters of the liberty and the bravery of their people, and made for mutual regard and esteem. She is the elder whose name has resounded through all antiquity, who on her efforts to rise again, worthy of her past, holds forth her hand to the younger born, great and powerful among modern nations. It is on the kind reception with which your Excellency, worthy representative of the sentiments of the American people, may honor me, that I anticipate the success of a mission so important for my country and so dear to my heart. I have the honor to present to your Excellency the letters by which His Majesty the King of Greece accredits me near to you.

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. RANGABEE: It is with peculiar satisfaction that I receive the first representative of Greece in the United States. I trust that Congress will at an early day take measures to reciprocate the courtesy of your Government by providing for a permanent legation at the immortal Athens. The revival of liberty and self-government on the Mediterranean coast is at once the most touching and the most animating of all the incidents of modern progress and civilization. In common with the European States, all of the American Republics acknowledge an infinite obligation to distant and ancient Greece. True, she did not reach the ends of securing the abolition of slavery and the establishment of an effective and permanent system of federal government. It is not allowed to any nation or age to anticipate all the benefits which Providence has appointed as rewards for perpetual labors of patriotism, humanity and virtue; nevertheless, it was the people of ancient Greece who rendered the great objects which I have mentioned attainable in modern times. It was the Hellenes who developed the essential ideas of law, order and justice, individual rights and public liberty, which lie at the foundation of all good governments everywhere throughout the world. It was one of the statesmen of ancient Greece who taught us that it is as difficult to renew as it is to build a free constitution. Upon this principle we now give our admiration as well as our sympathies to the aspirations of modern Greece. You may confidently assure your King and countrymen that, among the thirty-five millions who live under the protection of the American institutions, there is not one citizen whose sympathies and affections are withheld from the land of DEMOSTHENES and PERICLES.

RECOVERY OF LOST BONDS.

The ninety-nine bonds of $1,000 each, which were reported to be missing from the Treasury Department, were found to-day in the Treasury vault. It appears that these ninety-nine sheets were by mistake packed up with a bundle of other different securities, which were printed on paper of the same size as the bonds. It has been the opinion of the officers of the Treasury having these bonds in charge, that they were not lost, but misplaced, and that a thorough search would discover them. The result proved this opinion correct. The system of accounts in the Treasury is so thorough and complete that the truth of these bonds being missing was known within half an hour of the occurrence, and a written report was immediately made of the fact. This report has been on file from that time, but the particular package with which they were erroneously placed was not ascertained until to-day.

ILLEGAL COMBINATION OF PHYSICIANS.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a little case, involving a great principle, was decided to-day. Judge WYLIE declared in his opinion that the combination of physicians to regulate and prescribe the amount of their fees was an illegal combination, and he accordingly reduced a physician's bill against the defendant in the case before him to an amount equal to his previous charges—about one-half of the attempted increase.

CONSULAR CERTIFICATES.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has addressed the following to Collector SMYTHE:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1867.

SIR: The department has had under consideration the following question:

"Is the usual fee of $2 50 for a consular certificate to an invoice of imported goods a proper dutiable charge."

This question arises under the act of July, 28, 1866, section 9, which contains the latest statutory rule for determining the dutiable value of merchandise. I have carefully considered the question, and am of the opinion that said fee is not proper dutiable charge. It is a charge imposed by the Government itself and required to secure the entry of goods at the United States Custom-houses, and in no way adds to the value of the goods. You will hereafter disregard it altogether in computing the dutiable value of imported merchandise.

I am very respectfully,
(Signed) H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To H. A. SMYTHE, Esq., Collector of New-York.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The following have been detached: Midshipmen Frederick H. Paine and James W. Cowie, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Onward*; Acting Ensign Wm. B. Arrants, from the *Suwanee* and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon David Harlan has been ordered to duty as President of a Board of Medical Examiners, to examine candidates for admission into the Naval Academy; Surgeons Robert Woodworth and Robert T. Macconer have been ordered to duty as members of the said Board; Acting Master Thomas Steetherd and Midshipmen John W. Hagerman, George C. Foley, George M. Williams, Henry C. English, Richardson Clover, Wm. Swift, Francis H. Delano and E. D. Heald, ordered to the *Susquehanna*. Acting Ensign Wm. J. Dumont and Mate J. F. Sias, ordered to the *Constellation*. Mate John Donnelly, ordered to the Naval Academy. Second Assistant Engineer Sidney L. Smith, ordered to duty as instructor of the Acting Third Assistant Engineer, ordered to the Washington Navy-yard from the Naval Academy. Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Cross, ordered to the *Ascutney*. Midshipman D. S. Smith, of the Naval Academy, has resigned.

The United States steamer *Guerreire* will sail from Boston this week, under command of Capt. T. G. Corbin, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Davis, who goes out to relieve Admiral Gordon in command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

The *Minnesota*, which carries out the graduating class of midshipmen, has been ordered from Portsmouth, N. H., to New-York, and will sail from the last-named port in the early part of July, under command of Commodore James Alden.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. C. Camp, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty at Fort Sedgwick and ordered to report to the Quartermaster-General.

The July Session of Congress.

From the Providence Journal, June 18.

The publication of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS' letter, and the appearance on Saturday last of a long article in the editorial columns of the Washington *Chronicle*, urging a July meeting of Congress, have led several newspapers to adopt the opinion that a quorum of the two Houses will deem it necessary to meet on the first day of the coming month. We see nothing thus far, however, to justify the expectation of such a meeting. We regret the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the meaning of certain passages of the Reconstruction Act, and the approval of that opinion by the President and Cabinet, and we anticipate from it some delays and perhaps irregularities in the work of reconstruction. But we do not think this imports of necessity anything like bad faith in the Administration. It may be that this is the true meaning of the law. We think also that the embarrassments arising from this more restricted view of the authority given to the military commanders under the act, will not be very serious. The people of the South are desirous enough to be reinstated in their rights and privileges, and the President is equally desirous to have them thus reinstated, and it is not probable that either party will care to do anything for the purpose of hindering or delaying the work which has been begun. At this late stage of the business, there would doubtless arise many objections to any additional legislation on the subject, and it is by no means certain that any such legislation might not now be productive of more harm than good.

But beyond all this, the reassembling of Congress on the first of July would immediately reopen all the troublesome and exciting questions which have been raised relating to the condition of the country. The advocates of impeachment would make another effort to accomplish their favorite object. Indeed, it is already intimated that fresh material for this ill-advised agitation is to be found in these very opinions of the Attorney-General, which, by some, are straightway construed into acts of usurpation of power on the part of the President. In addition to this, we should also have, without doubt, a revival of the discussion relating to the currency, and possibly relating to taxation and the tariff, with the usual allowance of resolutions and speeches about the Fenians and Mexico, not to speak of the large amount of agitation that may be expected in behalf of numerous candidates for the Presidency. The effect of all this will be to disturb the quiet of the country, to create doubt and perplexity as to the course of business, and to spread excitements and apprehensions of one kind and another among all classes of the people. We sincerely hope that nothing will occur to make it necessary or expedient for Congress to convene on the 1st of July, the day to which it now stands adjourned.

Nomination for Congress in California—Threatened Split in the Republican Party—Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 16.

The Union Third Congressional District Convention have nominated CHANCELLOR HARTSON for Congress.

Great dissatisfaction prevails over the ticket nominated by the Union State Convention for State officers, and it is expected that there will be an independent Union ticket placed in the field.

The Democrats are sanguine of carrying the State in the Fall election.

The ship *Sea King* has cleared for Liverpool with 25,000 sacks of wheat.

Eastern Butter is dull at 14c.@25c. for standard brands. Candles are steady at 20c.@23½c., paper money. Teas 65c.@85c. Flour dull at $6 75. Wheat dull; no transactions.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $4,375; Yellow Jacket, $1,950; Crown Point, $1,950; Gould & Curry, $680; Kentucky, $550; Chollar Potosi, $462; Ophir, $315; Overman, $285; Imperial, $191; Empire, $700; Belcher, $500; Bullion, $41.

Legal tenders, 73½.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The British bark *Iris*, from Liverpool, was totally wrecked April 11, at Chiltepec, Mexico. Her crew was saved. The British bark *John Arthur*, from Liverpool, was also wrecked at the same place on the 7th of May. Her crew was saved. The Norwegian ship *Arctic* went ashore May 14, at Tabasco, Mexico. Her crew was saved, but she is a total loss.

MEXICAN NEWS.

MAXIMILIAN CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

Fighting at the City of Mexico—The Republicans Victorious—Santa Anna Said to be Off Vera Cruz—Marquez Threatens to Burn the Capital if Maximilian is Harmed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 18.

The following dispatch is received from Galveston, dated the 16th:

We have dates from Queretaro of the 3d inst., and from Monterey of the 9th. A letter from San Luis Potosi, of the 3d, says that a telegram from Queretaro of the 3d, states that the trial of MAXIMILIAN had been concluded. Sixty ladies in mourning, residing at San Luis, had called upon President JUAREZ and prayed that the lives of the prisoners at Queretaro might be spared. The President said that he would do all he could, compatible with justice and his duties; that many Liberals had been shot for whom they had not interceded.

Two engagements had taken place at the Capital, which resulted in favor of the Republicans. The foreigners in the city had advised MARQUEZ to surrender, promising to protect his escape.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* says that *El Mexicano*, of the 12th, reports SANTA ANNA off Vera Cruz.

It is reported that MAXIMILIAN had asked for a private interview with JUAREZ for the purpose of disclosing important State secrets.

MAXIMILIAN was convicted on the night of the 3d inst., and sentenced to be shot on the morning of the 4th, with MIRAMON and MEJIA.

Gen. MARQUEZ, commanding the City of Mexico, had executed Gen. O'HARAN, commander of the post, for treasonable correspondence with the Liberals. He has also arrested 160 Liberal sympathizers in the city, and threatens to execute them and burn the Capital if MAXIMILIAN and his Generals are harmed.

MEJIA selected ESCOBEDO as his counsel, who refused to serve, saying: "See him damned."

Postponement of Maximilian's Trial.

GALVESTON, Texas,
Tuesday, June 18—8 o'clock P. M.

Advices from Queretaro to June 1 state that the trial of MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON and MARQUEZ was nominally postponed till June 4, really until after the fall of the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

MAXIMILIAN is in better health and hopeful.

Organization of a Court-Martial at Queretaro—Application of Imperialists to Serve in the Liberal Army Refused.

The official *Bulletin* extra, of Matamoras, June 3, says: The Government has determined to act justly and without precipitation toward the prisoners captured at Queretaro, and to that end had ordered a court-martial to assemble at the City of Queretaro on the morning of the 29th ultimo, at 9 o'clock, for the trial of MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON, and MEJIA.

The following documents are taken from the official *Bulletin*, of Matamoras, of June 5, 1867:

QUERETARO, May 16, 1867.

To His Excellency Gen. Escobedo, Commander-in-Chief:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The enlistments which his Excellency Marshal BAZAINE has caused us to enter into have terminated, and the Empire having been entirely dissolved, the undersigned officers desire, should your Excellency deem it proper, to serve, with their respective ranks, under the banner of liberty, and they hereby swear fealty and honor to their new flag.

We are, with the most profound respect, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants:

ERNEST ROIEVILLE, Captain of Cavalry.
JEAN RICOT, Lieutenant of Cavalry.
CHARLES SCHMIDT, Captain of Cavalry.
HENRY MOREL, Captain of Infantry.
JAVIER GAULTEDON, Captain of Infantry.
FELIX KTEFFER, Lieutenant of Cavalry.
EMILE FROUN, Lieutenant of Cavalry.
EUGENE BALLY, Second Lieut. of Cavalry.
PETER HERAND, Lieutenant of Infantry.
EMELE PEJUIN, Lieutenant of Cavalry.
VICTOR MANEL, Lieutenant of Cavalry.
PAUL GUYAN, Second Lieut. of Infantry.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, ARMY OF OPERATIONS,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
May 17, 1867.

The nation not requiring the aid of foreigners for the support of its sovereignty and institutions, nor the acceptance thereof from those who have come to shed the blood of its sons in an unholy war, and have violated the usages observed among civilized nations, particularly after the arms of the Republic have compelled them to surrender those which they wielded against her, let the petitioners be notified, through the Secretary's office, that their petitions cannot be taken into consideration.

Independence and Liberty. Headquarters at La Purisima, before Queretaro.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.

A Curious Statement Concerning His Disappearance.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIM.

The newspapers of last evening announced that Gen. SANTA ANNA, who has been in this country for some months, had left for Mexico, for the purpose of raising his standard again in that country, and a document was published in the form of a proclamation, intended to signalize his arrival at Tampico and the adhesion of that city to his flag.

We have received from the nephew of the General, a very long and very extraordinary statement, calculated to put a very different face on this whole affair. It is known that when the General first arrived in this country he resided for a time at Elizabeth, N. J., and afterward in this City, in Twenty-eighth-street, from which nearly a year ago, he removed to Staten Island, where he lived in a house said to belong to one G. NAPHEGYI, a Hungarian, already known in this country, who seems from that time, with two or three other persons, to have had complete control of the person and movements of the Mexican General. We had some months since a very full report of certain transactions at the house, which seemed to indicate that the General was really held as a prisoner, for the private purposes of the clique by whom he was surrounded, and who had made him believe that they were preparing the way for a military expedition to Mexico, with him at its head. The proof, however, seemed insufficient to warrant its publication, and it was accordingly withheld.

The General's nephew, himself also named LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, now states that on the 8th of August, 1866, his uncle, then in the City, requested him to arrange some lawsuits which he had on hand, to his great loss and inconvenience, which he succeeded in doing. He afterward visited his uncle on Staten Island, but disapproving what NAPHEGYI was doing in regard to his affairs, he left the house,—writing a letter to his uncle concerning statements for which NAPHEGYI caused him to be arrested. Hearing that his uncle was sick, he called on the second of March last to see him, but was refused admittance. Procuring an order from the Court he succeeded, on the 4th, 14th and 15th of May, in obtaining access to him, but as he was not allowed to see him alone their conversation was upon commonplace topics. His uncle told him on the 15th, however, to call on the 20th, when he would give him a power of attorney, with instructions to apply to the courts for his relief. A day or two afterward he was informed that in November, 1866, Gen. SANTA ANNA had been induced to prepare and sign a mortgage for $750,000 on his estates in Mexico and St. Thomas,—three persons being therein named as trustees. Upon this mortgage bonds were prepared, engraved, and signed by SANTA ANNA,—to be disposed of in the market, and money thus raised for the military expedition to Mexico. SANTA ANNA has never since seen the bonds nor any proceeds from them. The first installment of interest upon them falls due on the 1st of July, and it is supposed the intention is, in default of payment, to *foreclose the mortgage*, and thus secure the transfer of the General's large estates. The person from whom the nephew obtained this information gave him a note embodying it, and adding that SANTA ANNA would lose all his property if he did not at once file a protest in the district where his estates are situated and compel the parties (whose names were given) to cancel the mortgage.

On the 18th of May the nephew went to see the General, but was told he was sick and could not be seen. He had procured an order from the Court for admission, but to no purpose—a person named VERMILYE, who had been selected as counsel for SANTA ANNA by his advisers, shutting the door in his face. This was repeated on the 21st. On the latter occasion Mr. VERMILYE brought him the following note, purporting to come from his uncle:

DEAR ANTONIO: I am sickly just now, and it is impossible for me to see you. I wish to see you, too, but it shall be Wednesday after to-morrow, at 11 A. M. Nobody will put an obstacle, and with this note you shall present yourself. Your uncle that loves you. ANTONIO.

Believing this note to be fictitious, the nephew called on the 24th and 31st, instead of the day appointed. On both occasions he was unable to see his uncle. On the 4th of this month he called, and was told his uncle was dining out. The next day the *Herald* contained an announcement of the General's intended departure for Mexico, saying that the statement was made on the authority of his *friends*. On inquiry the nephew ascertained that NAPHEGYI had moved a few days before to Mill Pond, on the island, and a Mr. PHILLIPS, who had called there, was told that the General had left for Havana two weeks before. On the 10th the nephew called again, and was told that his uncle was in, but could not be seen. He forced his way to his uncle's room, but did not find him there.

The young SANTA ANNA accounts for this sudden and mysterious disappearance upon a very different theory from that of his having gone to Mexico. He says his uncle's mind, in consequence of his advanced age and many sufferings, has become feeble, and that he is very easily made the dupe of designing persons who gain his confidence. He says he has conducted a large correspondence (as he supposed) with Secretary SEWARD, with GEORGE LAW, W. H. ASPINWALL, and other prominent and influential persons, —from all of whom he received assurance of aid in his expedition to Mexico. The nephew believes that he is now kept concealed, probably with his own assent, somewhere in this country, for the purpose of completing the foreclosure of the mortgages on his estates.

Under these circumstances, and being unable to obtain any redress from courts of law, the nephew makes this statement in order that the public may understand the risks they take in buying the bonds issued on the mortgage of his uncle's estates. These estates are in Mexico, cost $350,000, and were sequestrated by MAXIMILIAN a year ago, but under circumstances which really protect them from alienation in the way proposed.

The narrative is certainly one of curious and remarkable interest. Events will probably soon test its truth.

Registration in Virginia—Death of Judge Lyons.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, June 18.

The registration in the city to-day shows that the whites are five ahead. At the County Courthouse twenty-nine whites are registered and only one black.

Judge W. H. LYONS, of the Hustings Court, died this afternoon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18.

The registration commenced yesterday at Norfolk, and progresses gradually, without the slightest disturbance. Large numbers of colored men gather around the polls. The result of the first day's labor in two wards is 440 votes, 307 being colored. Col. COOLEY, President of the Registration Board, had an interview with the city authorities and prominent citizens, who expressed a desire to give him their cooperation and assistance. Great care is being taken to prevent the registration here of persons living outside of the city. A reward of $50 has been offered for the apprehension of any one illegally registering his name. The Press of this city are unanimous in calling upon every citizen to register himself, and in desiring from the registering officer fairness and justice.

The case of Capt. CHILDS, of the ferry-boat running between Norfolk and Portsmouth, charged with ejecting a colored man from the white men's saloon, has been dismissed by Mayor LUDLOW, on the ground that the Ferry Company have a right to make laws and regulations for their steamers and passengers.

Chief-Justice CHASE is expected to arrive in Norfolk to-night.

Registration in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 18.

Gen. SHERIDAN issued an order to-day, extending the time of registration in this city for the following reasons: "The very small number of persons applying to be registered in the parish of Orleans at present proves that the registration of that parish is nearly completed. In order, however, to leave no ground for complaint respecting time, the time for registration is hereby extended until the 30th inst. The expense of registering is so great, and ample time having been given, no further extension will be ordered.

Special Order No. 71, issued by Gen. SHERIDAN, says: "The proper civil authorities having stated that it is impossible for them to take charge of ALBERT M. D. C. LUSK, of the Parish of Carroll, State of Louisiana, accused of murder, and that it is impossible to administer justice in his case through the civil Courts, a Military Commission is hereby ordered to convene in this city at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for his trial, and for that of such other persons as may be properly brought before it."

Judge DURELL has appointed E. E. NORTON, of New-York, Register in Bankruptcy, under bonds of $5,000.

Registration in Alabama and Georgia.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 18.

Registration commenced in this city yesterday; 150 voters having registered, of whom 23 were white and 127 colored men.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 18.

Registration in the Eighteenth Senatorial District commenced to-day. At one precinct on the outskirts of this city 168 voters were registered, of whom 158 were colored and 10 were white men.

Kentucky—Nomination for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

The Democratic Convention at Bowling Green yesterday nominated JACOB S. GALLOWAY candidate for Congress from the Third District, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. E. PISE.

A railroad convention is in session at the Louisville Hotel, having in view a reduction of rates and the establishment of quick and accurate connections. Some twenty roads are represented.

The Connecticut Legislature and President Johnson.

HARTFORD, Ct., Tuesday, June 18.

Both Houses of the Connecticut Legislature have unanimously passed resolutions of welcome to President JOHNSON, and requesting Gov. ENGLISH and staff to receive the President as the guest of the State. Also that he be invited to visit the Legislature.

The President Invited to Visit New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 18.

The House to-day unanimously voted to instruct the Governor to extend an invitation to President JOHNSON to visit the Legislature, and to accept the hospitalities of New-Hampshire. By a vote of 187 to 92 a similar invitation was extended to THADDEUS STEVENS.

Murder of a Laborer at Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, June 18.

The body of JOHN JENKINS, an employe of the Lochiel Iron Works, was found this morning floating in the canal, with a fractured skull and a gash in the forehead. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict believing the wounds were inflicted by some unknown party. He was at work yesterday, and as he had money at the time he is supposed to have been murdered.

Fire in Chicago—Eleven Persons Reported Lost.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

Nos. 54 and 56 Sherman-street, occupied as a saloon and boarding-house, were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning.

It is reported that eleven persons perished in the flames.

Three bodies have been taken from the ruins.

Loss $5,000; insured. The fire is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

A Lady and Two Children Drowned at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, June 18.

This morning a sailboat containing eight persons was capsized by a flaw on the Passaic River, above Newark, near the cemetery, and Mrs. ULMI, a French lady, and two children were drowned.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 18.

In the Court of Appeals, June 19, day calendar: Nos. 143, 132, 142, 149, 150, 151, 2, 7, 131, 135, 139, 153, 19 and 123.

Exposure of a Fraud.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following paragraph has gone the rounds of the Press, and has been commented on. I deem it a public duty to call your attention to the matter:

A HEBREW GOVERNMENT.—A form of government was established in 1864 by the Israelites resident in the United States, for the purpose of guarding the race in America. This organization has been in regular operation ever since its establishment, but so exclusively have its doings been confined to the affairs and circles of those immediately interested, that the public at large has known very little of its existence. The business of this Government has now grown so important that the Executive is about to call for loans and issue bonds in the name of the Israelitish Government, bearing seven per cent. interest. This organization is intended to coöperate with similar associations in other parts of the world, the grand object being a furtherance of the favorite and traditional Jewish idea that the whole race of Israelites will be ultimately gathered together in the land of their forefathers. Then, they believe, the temple of Jerusalem will be rebuilt, preparatory to the coming of the Messiah, to vindicate the truth of the religious belief to which the Jews have adhered tenaciously for so many centuries. The whole number of Jews scattered throughout the world is estimated at six millions.—*New-York Sun.*

I do not hesitate to pronounce this entire project of a Hebrew Government a combination of insanity and knavery on the part of the perpetrators, who will be exposed as soon as their identity can be discovered. The Hebrew people are not as readily imposed upon as the victims of Fenian bonds, and nobody is likely to purchase these "Hebrew Government coupons" save the most incautious enthusiasts. But I wish to have the impression effectively removed from the public mind that any respectable Israelite is at all concerned in this movement.

We Israelites do not propose to expedite the rebuilding of the Temple or the Messianic reign by encouraging any such swindle. Our belief in the coming of the Messiah prepares us for Divine interposition in hastening the restoration of Israel to the promised land, and we are not so irreverent or so quixotic as to contemplate such a scheme as that alluded to.

You will serve the cause of truth by giving circulation to this denial of all participation in this scheme by any Israelites other than the crazy speculators, if they be Israelites, which I strongly doubt. I suspect them to be the celebrated "Stellifer, King of the Jews," and his confederates, who tried to create a sensation a year ago. Respectfully yours,

MYER S. ISAACS, Editor *Jewish Messenger.*

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

A SUIT.—A controversy has arisen between a Canadian Commercial Agency and the similar agency of BRADSTREET & Co., of this City, concerning the right of property in a volume of reports published by the latter. In our advertising columns this morning will be found a statement on the subject, to which we are requested to ask attention.

TRIPLE INFANTICIDE.—The Eighth Ward Police telegraphed to the Central office at midnight, stating that they had just found the bodies of three infants in an ash-barrel in front of No. 119 Laurens-street. Two of these children were males, five and nine months of age, and a female aged seven months. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day. No arrests have been made as yet.

Eureka!

Thus cried the Grecian philosopher as he leaped from his tub, the grand principle of a discovered specific gravity making him oblivious to all his surroundings. *Eureka!* cry we, as we leap from the life-thraldom of that most annoying of annoyances, an ill-fitting shirt, into all the blissful ecstacies of a set of

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKES.

We appeal to the manhood of each one of creation's lords, if a badly-fitting nether garment isn't one of the plagues that was forgotten when old Job was tempted to sin.

Our inmost soul has yearned for a decent shirt—a shirt that wouldn't pucker—a shirt that wouldn't pod out in front—one that would stay put—wouldn't get in a wad under our chin—wasn't too big, or too little, or too high, or too low in the neck—didn't have to be pinned, and poked, and fussed with, and almost sworn at. For more years than we care to tell, we have been thus afflicted. But, *Eureka!* We have found it. Found the *ne plus ultra* of a shirt! No more with wrath Achillean do we arrange our Sabbath morning toilet. No more we pull and poke our linen into submission—no more we itch and scratch and twist in supreme discomfort—for *Ballou* has discovered a panacea for our woes and we do bless him. Send your orders, ye afflicted ones, to

BALLOU BROTHERS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 403 Broadway, New-York, and be 'appy; or to their agents throughout the country.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

The Paris Exposition—The American Pianos.

We copy the following brief but pointed remarks from *La France Musicale*, by the last mail: "In America the manufacture of pianofortes has made rapid progress. In this section the American there are two manufacturers who dispute the supremacy, with a great deal of intensity. These are the Messrs. CHICKERING, of New-York and Boston, and the Messrs. STEINWAY, of New-York.

"We have thoroughly examined all the instruments manufactured by both firms, now on exhibition, and, without the least hesitation, we join in the unanimous opinion in favor of the CHICKERING pianos, which have occupied the public mind and created a sensation during the past month, nearly equaling in interest the question of the Duchy of Luxemburg.—*American Art Journal.*

Mercantile Agency Suit—A Card.

In March, 1866, the firm of Dunn, Wiman & Co., the Canada branch of R. G. Dun & Co., of this City, commenced an action against us *in Canada*, alleging that we had copied certain portions of their Canada Volume of Commercial Reports.

As neither of our firm had ever seen the book we were accused of copying, nor ever employed any one else, either directly or indirectly, to copy it, and as the person we employed to superintend the revision of Canada West for our book denied, under oath, having made any copies from other books, we deemed it unnecessary to take any notice of the newspaper reports so industriously circulated by our opponents, and quietly awaited the legal investigations, confidently believing they would be far more damaging to them than to us.

But the evidence at the late trial forces on us the unwilling conviction that the person who made the revision of Canada West for Volume XVIII. of our book had access to, and copied certain errors in Dun, Wiman & Co.'s book, or was made the dupe of a conspiracy on the part of certain parties who furnished reports for both agencies.

At any rate, the reports we are accused of copying were furnished to us in manuscript as original, and paid for as such; and whatever our legal liabilities may be for the acts of others done without our knowledge or authority, we assure the mercantile community that we never have knowingly adopted, and never shall be willing to vouch for, the ratings of any other Mercantile Agency than our own.

Since the commencement of the suit our Canadian Reports nave been thoroughly revised, and we take this occasion to invite those who desire the *best* book of commercial reports, to carefully compare ours with any other published, *before renewing their subscriptions to either*. The different books will speak for themselves.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
Improved Mercantile Agency,
JUNE 18, 1867. No. 247 Broadway.
[*Advertisement.*]

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To Break Chills and Eradicate Fever and Ague, try Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, if you desire a safe and permanent cure. Sold everywhere.

"With Four Metallic Qualifications a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

But for a tonic appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in PLANTATION BITTERS. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the druggists and grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Interesting to Travelers—The New Dentifrice.
DR. LYON'S Tooth Tablets; just the thing for traveling: neat and convenient; no spoiling or wasting; recommended by the first dentists. Sold by the druggists. Office No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

A-x-a-x-a-x-a-x-a-x-a-x-a.
SUMMER DRESS SHOES,
And every style of Summer Shoe,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS', 434 B'way, cor. Howard-st.

Hair Switches, Wigs,
Braids, Puffs, Curls, Waterfalls, &c. The largest and best assortment of Hair Goods ever offered in this City are retailing at wholesale prices at M. CAMPBELL'S Hair Emporium, No 737 Broadway.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

A Hundred Styles of Straw Hats, plain, ornate, elegant, piquant, captivating, cool, and all new this season. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

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SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

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Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Sales from "Araby the Blest," freighted with the breath of Oriental spice flowers, are not so enchanting as the perfume of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS of PHALON & SON. But mind that you have the "real thing," with the indorsement, "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York," blown into the glass of the bottle. All others are spurious. Sold by all druggists.

Caution.
We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.
GORHAM M'FG CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.
Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

An Agreeable and Most Desirable Improvement has recently been perfected in CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fancy goods dealers and fashionable hairdressers. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Clothing Buyers.
If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Curtains.
A SPECIALTY, AT
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Notice of Removal.
The undersigned has removed his law office to No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 11. FRANCIS C. NYE.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

FRAZIER—JACKSON.—On Thursday, June 13, at St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., NALBRO' FRAZIER, Jr., to MARY ELLEN, daughter of the late Hon. Isaac R. Jackson.

GIVLER—WESTWALL.—On Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, JOHN S. GIVLER, of Philadelphia, to GUSSIE, youngest daughter of the late George Westall, of this City. No cards.

MEAD—CLAWSON.—On Sunday evening, June 16, by Rev. Dr. Michaels, FREDERICK MEAD to Miss MARY E., daughter of the late Wm. P. Clawson, all of this City.

SPROULL—KENNEDY.—On Monday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. W. Andrews, THOMAS SPROULL to HATTIE A., only daughter of D. L. Kennedy, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, June 16, at the house of Dr. E. R. Squibb, ROBERT O. ABBOTT, Brevet Colonel and Surgeon U. S. Army, aged 43 years.

His friends and officers of the army and navy are invited to attend his funeral from the Chapel on Governor's Island, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. A steamboat for conveying those who may attend the funeral will leave Castle Garden landing for the island at 1½ o'clock, and will return to the Battery after the funeral services.

BREWSTER.—At Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday, June 15, of consumption and dropsy, EFFIE M., aged 16 years, 3 months and 11 days, eldest daughter of Samuel L. Brewster, of South Bergen, N. J.

CODDINGTON.—On Saturday, June 8, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. Ezra Mundy, Salem Centre, Westchester County, MOSES CODDINGTON, late Cashier of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, N. J.

ECKERT.—On Sunday, June 16, Miss CATHARINE ECKERT, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOOKER.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, June 17, HENRY COLLINS HOOKER, eldest son of William T. and Caroline C. Hooker, aged 26 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, Orange, on Thursday, June 20, at 5 P. M., without further invitation.

MOTT.—On Tuesday morning, June 18, ALFRED A. MOTT, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSHALL.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, June 18, DRAKE S. MARSHALL, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

PEMBROOK.—At Elizabeth, on Tuesday, June 18, of congestion of the brain, WILLIE, eldest son of Wm. A. and Sarah C. Pembrook, aged 6 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, June 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 100 Elizabeth-av., Elizabeth, N. J.

RHODABECK.—On Tuesday morning, June 18, of consumption, JOHN RHODABECK.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, from his late residence, at Rahway, N. J. Train leaves Jersey City Ferry, New-York, at 10 A. M.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

WALDO.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Friday, June 14, WILLIAM B. WALDO, in the 62d year of his age.

OFFICIAL—[No. 142.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be Joseph Brooks, was run over by Fire Engine No. 12, in front of Tammany Hall Saturday night, aged about forty-eight years, stout built, brown hair, gray eyes, full face, moustache and goatee, dressed as follows: brown felt hat, no coat, brown woolen vest, brown woolen pants, leather shoes, blue striped muslin undershirt and brown woolen drawers. Found on the person the following articles: A pack of playing cards, a piece of plug tobacco and one penny. Body now lying at the New-York Hospital for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 143.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at the foot of Chambers-street, North River, aged about ten or eleven years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, full face. Dressed as follows: Drab cassimere jacket, striped cotton and wool pants, shoes, white socks, white cotton shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Two school books, one of them a Second Reader, and a slate, leather belt round his waist, a short key, two marbles and a button in pants pocket. The body appears to have been in the water for some time.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 144.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-street, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, full face. Dressed as follows: Fancy vest, striped pants, leather shoes, woolen socks, hickory undershirt. Found on the person the following articles: Lot of old nails, piece of ribbon and some twine. Body is very much decomposed, and has evidently been in the water for some time. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 145.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-street, aged about forty years, stout built, good teeth, face completely gone. Dressed as follows: woolen coat, fancy vest, woolen pants, gaiter shoes, stockings. Found on the person the following articles: A pocket-book, with ten cents and a Pavonia Ferry ticket. Body has been so long in the water that all the flesh is off the face, exposing only the bones of some and rendering recognition barely possible. Body moved to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MANLY VIGOR AND ROBUST HEALTH secured by the use of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS. They sharpen the appetite, promote digestion, expel humors, banish dyspepsia, cure headache, costiveness, laziness, general debility, jaundice, liver complaint, and the whole train of bilious diseases. Sold by all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
SHARES, $100 EACH.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, New-York. Immediate application is requisite for stock, as the books will shortly be closed. Small subscriptions as well as large ones received.

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THOMAS W. SHANNON,
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KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,
FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents, making 10 and 25 gallons. FOR MANUFACTURERS, in quart bottles, at $4, making 200 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.

Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

ASK YOUR GROCER

FOR

TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

STRAWBERRY AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
in aid of
ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH,
to be held at the
EVERETT ROOMS,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 18 and 19, 1867.
MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S BAND,
commencing at 7 o'clock each evening.
Tickets of admission for both evenings, 25 cents.

MONSIEUR TONSON; AN OLD STORY IN A new dress, with 13 original and spirited engravings; designs by Chapman; in July Pictorial double No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cents, or $3 a year. For six months, $1 50. Newsmen have it.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SPRING DEBILITY.
A PERMANENT TONIC
LIKE THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
Which supplies the
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
WILL CURE DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL WEAKNESSES,
And relieve that feeling of
"ALL GONENESS"
So peculiar at this time of year.
Pamphlets free. Sold by all druggists. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
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BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
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OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
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Prices undeniably low.
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A NEW VOLUME, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.—With the present July number of the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL the 46th vol. commences. It contains 40 quarto pages, and 70 engravings of men, women, monkeys and gorillas, &c.; original articles on Oratory; Woman of the North and of the South; Distinguished Statesmen, Clergymen, Orators and Stupids; Ethnology, Physiognomy Phrenology, Psychology and Sociology. It is adapted to the Clergyman, Lawyer, Physician, Editor, Parent, Teacher, Business man, Artist, and to the Mechanic. Indeed, everybody may read it with pleasure and profit. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Address the Editor, S. R. WELLS, No. 489 Broadway, N. Y. Newsmen have it.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, June 20, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:25 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:20 A. M.; Station G, 7:15 A. M.; Station O, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

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INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
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OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50. Sent by mail.) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

TEMPERANCE MEN WILL BE INTERESTed in the Portrait, Character and Biography of Mr. Edward Carswell, the Temperance Lecturer, in July No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only 30 cents, or $3 a year. New volume begins now. Newsmen have it.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

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It will obtain as it deserves, equal favor and equal permanence with the English reprints of the same description. The *Nation's* staff of contributors embraces so many distinguished names in our literature, that a dull or worthless collection could scarcely be made from the files of the paper.

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One of those peculiar novels based on scientific theories, in which M. About has been distinctively successful. The chief feature of the book is a very humorous, though philosophical illustration of the fact that when a man dies, he will be apt to find it more comfortable to remain dead, than to return to life fifty years after his demise. The whole book is written in M. About's best vein.

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LEYPOLDT & HOLT, Publishers.
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HOW TO BECOME ELOQUENT.—WHAT is Eloquence? Illustrations of Eloquent Sayings. Demosthenes and Action. Pericles, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, Mirabeau, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, William Pinkney, &c.—their style, with illustrations. True and False Eloquence, the Politician, the Lawyer, the Actor. An apt definition. Where should we look for Oratorical Examples? First Impressions. The Promptings of Conscience. The Popular Idea of Eloquence and its Effect. See July Pictorial Double Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30c., or $3 a year. New volume. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
VOL. XV., NO. XXIX. JUNE, 1867.
CONTENTS:
I. The Ancient Phœnicians and their Civilization.
II. Ornithology of North America.
III. Origin of Alphabetic Writing.
IV. Virgil and his New Translators.
V. Release of Jefferson Davis. [illegible] Military Domination.
VI. Fichte and his Philosophy.
VII. What the Politicians Make of Our Postal System.
VIII. Euler and his Discoveries.
IX. Notices and Criticisms.

☞ Among the criticisms are a sketch of Cardinal Wiseman, his writings and influence, including qualifications of an American Cardinal; Summer travel, fishing, &c., and a searching examination of recent insurance operations.

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DRAPER'S AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

A NEW WORK BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish This Day:
I.
HISTORY
OF THE
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.
BY JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL. D.,
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He describes how this partition was strengthened by the special interests of the South, particularly by the cultivation of cotton and the slave system. He explains the circumstances under which an opposing power—the Anti-Slavery idea—arose in the North.

He relates the successive steps of the inevitable conflict that ensued—the imposition of the Virginia dynasty of Presidents, the Missouri Question, the Tariff, Nullification, Annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, Kansas Struggle, and the various compromises that were made.

As to the conduct of the war, he considers it in its legislative as well as its military aspect, giving a clear and general view of the whole movement. Having had access to very rare and valuable sources of information, he is able to furnish his reader much that is new.

II.
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Author of "Orley Farm," "Small House at Allington," &c., &c.
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"Judging from what we have already read, we incline to the opinion that 'The Last Chronicle of Barset' will be no unworthy companion of 'Framley Parsonage.' It certainly promises, at its opening, to be the best of Mr. Trollope's more recent novels."—*Standard.*

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III.
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MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY.
BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.
With Illustrations by the Author.
Printed on large, legible Type. 8vo. Cloth, $1 50.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

We can only say that it grieves us to see (we never read them) and to see universally applauded in the daily press, the multiplying Diamond editions of popular authors. Their publishers surely cannot realize what injury they may inflict upon the eyes of their readers. It is poor economy to buy a book at half price printed in type so small as not to be read without such a risk.

From the New-York Times, June 10.

We feel bound to add our protest to that of other journals against the "Diamond" editions of popular authors, which are becoming so abundant. Apart from the facts that they are portable and cheap, they have nothing whatever to recommend them. They can be read only with difficulty and absolute danger to the eyesight, and if read by travelers they will do more for oculists and blind asylums than all other agencies put together. The Harpers issued "Vanity Fair" in three volumes, by far the finest and best edition of this great work ever published.

HARPER & BROTHERS
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While its importance to CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, APOTHECARIES, MANUFACTURERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, ASSAYERS, and all kindred scientific pursuits, is universally acknowledged, the high price of the original Journal has necessarily limited its circulation in America. The subscription to the London issue is TWELVE DOLLARS A YEAR, but the price of the American reprint, which will be printed in exact *fac-simile* of the original, will be TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A MONTH. No interested class can now afford to be without this indispensable REPERTORY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

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THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
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OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.

2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:

Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,

Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.

3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.

4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th and reopened on the 20th June.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
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NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE WESTERN Pacific Railroad Company, of California, due the 1st inst., will be paid in gold, less Government tax, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., on presentation to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 36 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and [illegible] Every information given.

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	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108¾	109	August, 7-30.....	106⅛	106⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	112⅞	113	June, 7-30.......	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107	107½	July, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110½	110⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107	107½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107¼	107⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65.	109¾	109⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered.	100	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¾	116⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	100⅛	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅞
Gold............	137¾	137⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115½
N.Y. 7 ₽ ct. B'y L.	105	105½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	115

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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $11 65 DIFFERENCE.
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NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

CLIPPER SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at the office of Yates and Porterfield, No. 115 Wall-st., New-York, at 2 P. M. By order
L. D. YATES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-book will close on the 25th inst., and open on the 2d proximo.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th July next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15, [illegible]

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.

Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on large sums, free from tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts.—Money deposited now draws interest from the 1st of July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from five to five thousand dollars, free of tax. Bank open daily.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOTEL KEEPER.—A well established hotel of 160 rooms to let, and furniture, stock, &c., for sale; price $25,000—$10,000 cash, balance on time to suit. Rent $1,400 per annum. This is no humbug, but a fortune to a man that can keep a hotel. Apply to F. P. PERKINS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

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FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to
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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON GATES-AV.—A NEAT TWO-story and attic frame house, with two-story extension; cellar under the whole house; size 22.6x58, including the extension; lot 25x100; two parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; six fine rooms on the second floor, and two large rooms in attic; water, gas and fixtures in most thorough order throughout; location exceedingly desirable, convenient to cars, &c. Parties wishing to purchase a cheap and convenient house will do well by giving immediate attention. Will be sold for $6,000; possession immediate. For permits, apply to A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner Fulton and Portland avs., or No. 141 Montague-st.

FOR SALE—ON PACIFIC-ST., A NEAT, DE-tached cottage, in good order throughout; contains eight rooms; extra deep lot; Ridgewood water in kitchen; pleasant location, convenient to two lines of cars running direct to all the ferries. Will be sold for the low price of $2,700, and terms easy. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner of Fulton and Portland avs., or No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST streets in Brooklyn, a three-story and extension wooden house, built in 1863, in the best manner, newly painted, and containing all modern improvements; richly furnished throughout; furniture and carpets of the best quality, and all new the past Winter; lot 25.3 by 138. Address W. J. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-ST.—A NEAT two-story and basement frame house, in beautiful order, having just been papered and painted from top to bottom; location very pleasant; convenient to cars running direct to Fulton Ferry; time, 25 minutes; will be sold for $4,250, on very easy terms. For keys, apply to A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner of Fulton and Portland avs., or No. 141 Montague-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., A NEAT ONE and a half-story frame house, in good order; first-class location; only one block from the cars; price $2,500 and terms to suit. Permits can be obtained of A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner Fulton and Portland avs., or No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE,

One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESI-dence at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the city, fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer: two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on Bergen Hill, N. J.; large fine house, with the modern improvements, in excellent condition; nice lawn, well shaded, and three-quarter acre of ground, situated on a corner and in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to cars, schools, &c. Photographs and diagrams can be seen at the office of C. SULLIVAN, Esq., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, N. J.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at Eastchester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property are a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CRUGER'S, fronting on the Hudson River, a very handsome residence with 100 acres of choice land, and all the necessary outbuildings; all complete; rent for the buildings and 3½ acres, $700 per year, or for sale at $10,000, with as much additional land as desired at $500 an acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAU-tiful country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FARM AND COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—1½ miles from depot at Tarrytown; 50 acres of the very best land, abundance of fruit, good buildings and pleasantly situated; will be sold very cheap and easy terms. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, 23d st., cor. Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET— Country seat on the East River, 10 miles from City Hall, containing 14 acres, with an extensive river front, large Swiss cottage, stables, coach-house, grapery, greenhouse, &c. W. H. REMSEN, 171 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Yonkers, a small house on North Broadway, in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. PERRY, opposite Yonkers Station, or at Room No. 54 Trinity Building.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, a furnished cottage, with stable and icehouse. Apply to subscriber, who has occupied the place for the last seven seasons. J. G. DEFOREST, No. 82 South-st.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND—100 ACRES in Pennsylvania, underlaid with fire brick clay and yellow ochre; handsome property on Cayuga Lake.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO let; list furnished on application to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT COUN-try seat in Westchester County, near New-York.
NOTT & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER AND Fall, in the beautiful borough of New-Britain, Conn., with superior privileges, a charming Gothic cottage of ten rooms, (five sleeping;) good stable and carriage room, greenhouse full of foreign grapes, fountain, &c., on a first-class corner site, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, near depot and frequent conveyance daily to New-York by both cars and boat. Apply to S. H. HOWARD, office Manhattan Gas-Light Company, New-York, or to H. C. STEPHENS, on the premises.

DOCKS AND SLIPS TO RENT.—THE Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for leasing, until May 1, 1868, one-half of Piers Nos 12, 18, 19 and 20 East River. Information respecting the same may be had on application at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1867.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUN-try seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESI-dence, with coach-house, outbuildings, and three or more acres of land, one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at Hastings. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

TO LET—GENTEEL THREE-STORY EXTEN-sion house, No. 108 Ryerson-st., in perfect order, with improvements complete, genteel and pleasant location. Apply on premises, or No. 337 Fulton-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—IN THE VICIN-ity of Prospect Park, a neat two-story and basement cottage, with water and gas; also, corner store and frame cottage. Rent or price moderate. WM. MELDRUM, Room No. 4, No. 137 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASE-ment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

AT TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED, A FIRST-class brick villa, every way desirable, which, owing to circumstances, will be let reasonably. GEORGE S. HANFORD, Notary Public, No. 229 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT TARRYTOWN, SEVERAL VERY nice cottages, furnished and unfurnished. J. Q. FOWLER, 23d-st., corner Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASE-ment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN PROCURE board, with a private parlor if desired, in an English family, where there are no children and no other boarders. The house is situated in the suburbs of Brooklyn, one hour from Wall-st., in a first-class neighborhood; has all the modern improvements, and the premises have fine surroundings. Those willing to pay liberally can address Box No. 5,035 Post-office. References exchanged.

AN ELEGANT ROOM TO RENT, WITH breakfast, bath adjoining, to a gentleman, in 44th-st., near Broadway; private family. Address A. C. R., Station G.

NO. 242 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished room on reasonable terms, in a strictly private family; location good, and convenient to several car routes.

NO. 28 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with home comforts.

NO. 76 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR DELMONICO'S, handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single; also, parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to let at Summer prices. Meals if desired.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 27 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board.

NO. 81 MONROE-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board at a reasonable price. House newly furnished. N. B.—Call and see.

BOARD.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor with board, at moderate prices, at No. 146 East 35th-st. References given and required.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or single gentlemen; well furnished rooms and good table; at No. 76 West 19th-st., (new number 106.)

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODA-tions and excellent board can be had at North Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains daily by New-Haven and Housatonic Railroads. Terms $7 per week for adults. For further particulars address Z. T. ADAMS.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family in Orange County, one-half mile from railroad station; 60 miles from New-York; fishing, hunting, boating, &c., &c., plenty of fresh milk and vegetables; terms moderate. Address Capt. J. D. W., No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN obtain board for the Summer at a pleasant farmhouse within 21 miles of New-York; 3 miles from depot. Apply to or address J. A. P., No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NORWALK, CONN., fine house, large and pleasant rooms, extensive and diversified grounds; well shaded, high and beautifully located; within five minutes' walk to cars. Address HILLSIDE, Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, AD-joining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO AND A HALF miles from Peekskill, at a farmhouse, beautifully situated on high ground; can accommodate two families. Refer to Thomas Russell, No. 88 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A WOODED AND mountainous region; easily accessible; quiet, retired and no mosquitos. Good rooms secured by addressing Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson; a family can have three large rooms, one mile from landing; no other boarders. Address Mrs. W. S. STILLWELL, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD—BROOKSIDE HOUSE at Hastings, on the Hudson, now open for boarders. Apply at No. 17 West 26th-st.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESI-DENCE five miles east of Peekskill, two hours' from New-York, and near Lake Mohegan, would let, with board, suites of rooms, neatly furnished; elegant grounds and shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling, boating, &c. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway, or address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, New-York.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOM-MODATED at a first-class house, beautifully located, one mile from Williamsbridge, Harlem Railroad; rooms large and well furnished; good table, fresh vegetables and milk, plenty of fruit; extensive grounds, well shaded; stable accommodations. The hackmen at the depot will convey persons to the place for 25 cents. C. W. TAYLOR, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR EIGHT or ten persons in a farmhouse at Northville, L. I., four hours from New-York; location pleasant and healthy, near the Sound; good bathing and fishing; milk, fruit, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Address S. BENJAMIN, Success Post-office, N. Y. References given.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT,
IS OPEN FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER
AS A
FIRST-CLASS SUMMER HOTEL.
Address F. H. ORVIS,
Room No. 12, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York,
or call from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 21st inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.

The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

THE LAUREL HOUSE—AT THE CAUTER-skill Falls, Catskill Mountains, 1½ miles west of the Mountain House. J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor. The great beauty of the locality is so well known that a description is almost useless. To the lover of quiet the secluded walks afford delightful retreats, while the drives in the vicinity—especially through the Cloves—challenge comparison with any similar place in the United States. There is also good trout fishing in the neighborhood. Carriages in waiting at the boats and cars.

PAVILION CLUB HOUSE, (LATE PAVILION HOTEL,) ISLIP, L. I.—This well-known house has recently changed hands, and is now open for the reception of guests. Families will find at this establishment spacious rooms, an excellent table, prompt attendance, and all the other accommodations of a first-class hotel. Terms reasonable. Apply to or address JOHN M. STELLENWERF, at the Club House.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open. This house is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing; &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or at No. 76 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A large, nicely-furnished room, or parlor and bedroom, on second floor, without board, in a respectable private family where there are no boarders; bath, &c., convenient; location, from Waverley-place to 23d-st.; no boarding-houses need apply. Address, stating terms, locality, &c., C. M., Box 2,782 (twenty-seven eighty-two) New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AL-BERT D. OPPENHEIM and MARY OPPENHEIM his wife, against CHARLES J. OPPENHEIM and others, in partition.—In pursuance of a judgment or decree made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1867, I, William V. McDaniel, the referee therein named, will expose for sale at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Lewis-st., in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the said westerly side of Lewis-st., distant 180 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Stanton and Lewis sts., thence running westerly and parallel with Stanton-st., 100 feet to the centre line of the block, between Lewis and Cannon sts; thence northerly, parallel with Lewis-st., 20 feet; thence easterly, and parallel with said Stanton-st., 100 feet to the westerly line or side of Lewis-st., and thence southerly, along the said westerly line or side of Lewis-st., 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Second—All those six lots of land, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon erected, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 53d-st. with the easterly side of 8th-av., and running thence southerly, along the easterly line of 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches, (100 ft. 5 in.;) thence easterly and parallel with 53d-st, one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly and parallel with 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.,) to the southerly line of 53d-st., and thence westerly, along said southerly line of 53d-st., one hundred feet, (100 ft.,) to the place of beginning.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.
N. SOLOMON, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Receiver, &c., against GEORGE LAW and another.—By virtue of an order of this Court bearing date the 21st of May, 1867, all persons having any claims against the defendant, GEORGE LAW, under and by virtue of any of the trusts or provisions contained in two certain agreements between JOHN GRAHAM, of the first part, and HORACE GREELEY, ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS and GEORGE LAW, of the second part, one dated Jan. 29, 1858, and the other Feb. 13, 1858, are required to present the same with proof thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1867, at 12 M., or they will be debarred from any claim in respect thereto.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—LUCETTA R. GREENLY against CHAS. E. GREENLY—Summons for money—Com not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES E. GREENLY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Jefferson on the 21st day of May, 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for four thousand dollars, with interest from May 20, 1867, besides costs.
F. W. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED May 20, 1867. my29-law6wW

DRY GOODS.

SCARFS, TIES
AND
CRAVATS,
IN NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FABRIC,
FROM THE LEADING
MAGAZINS DU MODE
OF
LONDON AND PARIS.
The largest and most elegant assortment
ever offered in the
UNITED STATES,
AT
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY,
LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS,
in
REAL BALBRIGGAN
and
LISLE THREAD.
In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the
FASHIONABLE
and
FASTIDIOUS,
At
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING
AND
BASE BALL SUITS
OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS
on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CASHMERES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.

ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT
SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
THE "QUEEN" at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIALTY.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
REAL LACE AND
LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN,
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, RIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready-made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT
SILK SACKS.
THE "QUEEN," at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA," at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA," at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
[illegible] $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most [illegible] and best fitting corset in the world. [illegible], Ruffling and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN, A CERTIFI-cate for 56 shares of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's stock, standing in my name. The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said certificate, as the Company has been notified against transferring the same.
N. B. PALMER.

FOUND—ON THE BEACH, A PLATE WITH TEETH. Apply at No. 236 West 4th-st. Dentists, please notice.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A SMALL, PLAIN GOLD LEAD PENCIL. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the advertising desk, *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIG-INATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large variety of seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers; also the entire stock of a retail dealer.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M.,
AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS
KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.

Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ½ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.

Two oscillating engines, 36x20 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.

The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.

On THURSDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 114 East 24th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels carpet, black-walnut sofa, arm and parlor chairs in green reps, black-walnut marble-top centre-table, lace curtains, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, lounges in green plush, rosewood hall stands, black-walnut marble-top centre table, rosewood suite in green reps, mahogany marble-top centre table, mahogany wardrobes, black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, comforters, black-walnut marble-top side-tables, black-walnut cane seat chairs, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, black-walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood tete-a-tetes in hair-cloth, etageres, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany work-tables, window-shades, oak extension dining-table, bronze clock, oak cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, glassware, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 19 7th-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany corner etagere, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, carved black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, gilt frame looking-glasses, mahogany wash-stands, mahogany and black walnut marble-top commodes, window-shades, oak sofa and chairs in hair-cloth and leather, oil-cloths, Brussels and ingrain stair-carpets, and stair-rods, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
RUBBER GOODS, &c.,
consisting of India rubber goods, fixtures and tools, India rubber in various forms and gutta-percha tools used to manufacture India rubber and gutta-percha and many other articles in the line, being the balance of a large establishment giving up business.
SALE POSITIVE WITHOUT RESERVE.
ALSO
about 10,000 Gannett's patent self-filling clothes-sprinklers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

Carriages, Harness, &c., the property of a gentleman going out of town, viz.:
Close Carriage, built by Wood Brothers, in good order.
Open Two-seat Carriage, built by Lawrence, in good order.
Set Double Harness.
Set Single Harness.
Also,
A Coupe, in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, in their store, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 19, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
699 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,498 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Nuova Providenza*, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 19 AND 20, AT OUR STORE NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. EACH DAY, GREAT CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c., &c., &c., THE IMPORTATION OF F. ZANNONI & CO.

This assortment is composed of an entire invoice just received from Italy, comprising pedestals, columns, vases and tazzas, richly carved and ornamented with real artistic and new designs. Also, the entire stock of the above firm, consisting of about 40 magnificent and valuable groups, figures and busts of Carrara marble, alabaster, Parian and bronze clocks and statuettes, classical urns, Bohemian glassware, &c., groups of animals, and a large variety of small articles of real merit and beauty. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe. On exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, Monday, June 17.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

314 LOTS AND GORES ON BROAD-WAY and Bushwick-av., WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Furman, William, Hall, Vanderveer, Stewart and Conway sts., 18th Ward, City of Brooklyn.

The above property is the most eligibly located of any in the 18th Ward. The grades are elevated, commanding a varied and extensive view of the ocean and surrounding country; on and adjoining Broadway Railroad. Bushwick-av. is 120 feet wide.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY GERARD, BETTS & CO., Auctioneers.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, June 21, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York, the entire stock of merchandise, machinery, store and office fixtures, &c., of Richard Davies, consisting in part of teas, ground coffee and spices; coffee and spice mixings; one steam-engine and boiler, 12 to 15-horse power; three coffee roasters complete; three power mills, shafting and belting, and everything necessary to carry on the coffee and spice business.
HOSEA F. CLARK, Assignee.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

PARTIES FURNISHING COUNTRY houses can find a large assortment of first-class and medium quality parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, at a reasonable price, at HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS', No. 724 Broadway.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL SU-perior domestics, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and will bear strict investigation; families, in the country especially, desirous of securing a superior class of servants, should call at this establishment—MANNING'S Select Agency, Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or a private boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as nurse; can take care of a baby or growing children, or would wait on a lady; is willing and obliging in everything; would go in the country; has ten years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 312 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WO-man, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; will be highly recommended by her present employer in this City. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; no objections to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECT-able young girls—one as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies and pastry; the other as chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a City family; good City reference, can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE married woman, who has recently lost her husband, a situation as wet nurse in some respectable moral family; if desired can teach music. Call or address No. 552 East 16th-st., third floor front.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT first-class meat and pastry cook, a situation; understands soups, game and all kinds of desserts. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RE-spectable Protestant girls, sisters; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GER-man girl in an American family to do general housework; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 113 East 59th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able Protestant woman, either as child's nurse or to attend to an invalid. Call for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A GOOD home in a small private family; good treatment more of an object then high wages. No. 228 Sullivan-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST German girl to do general housework. Inquire at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner of Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands French and English cooking, also boning, jellies and pastries; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding-house in the country; best of testimonials; can take entire charge of the kitchen. Apply at No. 136 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or housework for a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 33d-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CA-pable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; will be found neat, economical and industrious; is an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A SITU-ation as nurse, or to do chamberwork, or would assist in the needlework of a small family; no objection to go in the country; good reference given. Call or address No. 165 East 33d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very nice respectable woman, about 30, for the City or country; can cook meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker, &c.; good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young woman as good cook and baker; understands pastry and all kinds of family cooking, and making butter, if required; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, hairdressing, &c.; good operator on the machine; best of recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse, with six years' reference from her last employer; takes charge of an infant from its birth; sews neatly; can care an invalid lady; wages $10. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTEST-ant girls, one for plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to take charge of a dairy; the other as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; best of reference given. Call at No. 385 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; can take a waiterman's place; or as first-class chambermaid; City or country; best City references. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class cook in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, game, soups, pastry and bread. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITRESS; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman; is very willing and capable of any duties of household work, for City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; has five years' experience. Can be seen until engaged at No. 280 5th-av., corner of 30th-st.

A COMPETENT PERSON, OF MIDDLE age would like the charge of a house for the Summer; the care of some elderly or lone lady; or to engage as seamstress with some Baptist or other Christian family; wages $8; reference given. Call for three days at No. 35 8th-av., three doors from Jane-st., one flight of stairs up; don't ring; City or country.

A LADY WANTS TO PROCURE SITUA-tions for two excellent girls; one as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook, &c. Inquire at No. 549 5th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes to make a few more engagements by the day in first-class families; has good reference. Address M. V., Station G., New-York City.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help, of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WET NURSES.—MONTHLY AND SICK nurses, with reference and experience, want situations, at LOUIS & MRS. HANSON'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class gardener (Scotch, single,) of great experience in all the various branches of gardening, having served in some of the finest places both in Scotland and England, besides being engaged in laying out and superintending first-class places in this country for the past twelve years; best of references. Those in want of a first-rate gardener address J. O., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or to Henderson & Fleming's seed store, corner of John and Nassau sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; the best of City recommendations will be given from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Apply to the American Stables, corner Barrow and Bright sts., Jersey City. JOSEPH COEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young man as coachman; perfectly understands the right treatment of horses, harness and carriages; is also willing to make himself generally useful; can milk and take care of a garden, if required; can come highly recommended. Address J. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GARDEN-er, a situation; understands his business in every department; has had considerable experience in laying out ornamental grounds; is married—small family; would go singly if preferred. Address P. F., Atlantic Hotel, No. 12 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUA-tion who is competent in every branch of his business; has been very successful in cultivating grapes under glass and out of doors; also, plants, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; best City references. Address for two days W. G. S., Box 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man (single) as a first-class vegetable gardener; understands his business well; can take care of horses and cows; can milk, if required; can come well recommended. Apply to M. MAHONEY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver, and has first-rate references. Apply at private frame stable, corner 34th-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A thorough English servant who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; reliable reference given. Call or address H. S., Excelsior Stable, Broadway, between 29th and 30th-sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; the best of City references from last employer. Address B. M., at the private stable, No. 6 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITU-ation as waiter in a private family; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 East 11th-st., third floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing to make himself useful; good City references; no objection to the country. Address H. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is a good groom and driver; can milk; has good City reference. Call or address DENNIS, private stable, No. 5 West 15th-st., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; is an excellent groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address C. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, the man as coachman, and would make himself useful; the wife as good family cook and to assist with the washing. Address J. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young Swiss man as coachman; is willing to assist the gardener and to make himself useful around the house; good references from his last employer. Apply at No. 152 3d-av., near 22d-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business perfectly and will make himself useful; the country preferred; the best of reference from his last place. Address L. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITU-ation for his coachman, who can be highly recommended as to character and capability; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address Mr. EDWIN FELT, No. 6 Wall-st., for two days.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, a situation by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address R. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, and would assist in gardening; is a good groom and a careful driver; good references from last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL WITH a gentleman or family going abroad, by a colored man servant, of good character and habits; good reference given. Address J. JOHNSON, Station G.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY-MARRIED MAN A situation in a private family as coachman; is a good groom; wife would assist in washing and ironing. Address A. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single Protestant young man, who would make himself useful in every respect; best City references. Address G. B., No. 369 6th-av.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, WITH good City reference, a situation as waiter in a private family, or employment in any light capacity. Address for three days D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PRACTICAL engineer a situation to run an engine; can do his own repairing. Address F. T., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST, SCULPTOR, DE-sires a situation as modeler and designer. Address SCULPTOR, No. 748 Broadway, piano rooms.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been two years at the business, a situation in a wholesale or retail jewelry-store; excellent references. Address A. L., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, who keeps books for several parties, desires employment for a few open days. Address D. W., No. 59 Grove-st., City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND LADIES AS agents to canvass for an entirely new business at large life profits. Inquire from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 60 East 4th-st., near the Bowery, in the basement.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO WORK ON A FARM that understand horses. Inquire No. 92 Greene-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage	$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	June 19
TARIFA	June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD...SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA	June 29
CHICAGO	July 13
MANHATTAN	July 27
MINNESOTA	Aug. 10

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, C[illegible]HER,
MEDWAY, [illegible]RRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June [illegible], July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May [illegible], June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage......$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for Steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York and [illegible] Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June 22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI	C. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 8 North River on Saturday, June 22, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22 at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rate.

Freight will be taken to and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	June 22
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	June 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK	WEDNESDAY	July 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman line, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

LOUISIANA, WEBSTER	SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, July 13

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, July 4

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY......June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, Master, will leave SATURDAY, June 22d.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS......July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER......July 27

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.

The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.

For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.

JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:

THURSDAY, June 20, H. LIVINGSTON, BAKER, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SATURDAY, June 29, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLES' STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship MONEKA having been detained by the inclemency of the weather, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 6 North River, on THURSDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., and will receive freight up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—One of the popular steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY NEXT, 22d inst., from Pier No. 14 E. R., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all parts of the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida. Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GENERAL GRANT will follow on June 29.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

Receiving freight NOW.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

BARGES AND STEAMBOATS TO CHARTER for excursions. JOE JOHNSON, superior boat for Fishing Banks, Crossett Grove and other Groves, No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. C. & B. CROSSETT.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

SPORTING.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELEBRATED yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-heads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 119 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE—GREAT REDUCTION.

$1 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, 1867, passage to Albany by People's Line Steamers will be $1 only.

ST. JOHN—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DREW—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 6¾ P. M.
Thursday, June 20, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, June 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 11½ A. M.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 40 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE West, South and East, via Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturday excepted. List of fares from New-York: Albany and Troy, $1; Schenectady, $1 30; Fonda, $1 39; Utica, $2 45; Rome, $2 76; Syracuse, $3 54; Rochester, $5 30; Lockport, $6 35; suspension Bridge, $6 75; Buffalo, $6 75; Saratoga, $1 75; F. Edward, $2 45; Whitehall, $3 30; Rutland, $4; Burlington, $6; North Adams, $2; St. Albans, $7 25; Ogdensburgh, $10 50; Montreal, $9 75, and proportionate reductions to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 19th	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 20th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th	4 P. M.	Friday, 21st	7 A. M.
Saturday, 22d	11 A. M.	Saturday, 22d	6 A. M.
Sunday, 23d	7 A. M.	Sunday, 23d	12 M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
will hold its
SUMMER MEETING, 1867,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 19 and 20, and SATURDAY, June 22.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST PREMIUM, $700; for all ages; 1½ miles. Entrance money to go to second horse.

SECOND RACE—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds; distance, one mile and five furlongs; subscription, $200, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed with eleven nominations.

THIRD RACE—Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds; distance, five furlongs; subscription, $50, play or pay, with $700 added; closed with ten nominations.

FOURTH RACE—Premium, $600; for all ages; mile heats.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE—Westchester Cup, value $1,500, gold, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages, 2¼ miles. Winners this year of stakes and premiums amounting to $2,000, 6 pounds extra; of $1,000, 3 pounds extra. Closed with eighteen nominations.

SECOND RACE—Premium $800 for three-year olds, 1½ miles. The winner of the Derby or Belmont stakes excluded.

THIRD RACE—Premium $1,500 for all ages; two-mile heats.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, handicap for all ages, 1¾ miles, over six hurdles. $500 to the winner, and $100 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE—The Jockey Club Handicap, a free handicap for all ages, $100 subscription, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared, with $1,500 added. $200 of the stakes to go to the second horse; distance 1¾ miles; weights to be published on the 10th of June, and declarations to be made on or before the 15th of June. Closed with 21 nominations.

THIRD RACE—Consolation Premium $600, for all ages, two miles. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, allowed 10 pounds.

FOURTH RACE—Selling Premium, $600 for all ages, 1¼ miles, horses to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; those for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; those for $1,500 10 pounds.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RACES, JEROME PARK, FORDHAM,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
June 19, 20 and 22.

There will be no postponement of the races on account of the weather.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
THEO. MOSS, Superintendent.

DEXTER vs. ETHAN ALLEN AND RUNNING MATE.

FASHION COURSE, FRIDAY, JUNE 21.
A Match for $2,000, Mile Heats. Three in Five.
B. DOBLE'S br. g. *Dexter*, in harness, D. MACE'S b. s. *Ethan Allen* and Running Mate.

This will be a race of immense interest. Time may be expected better than any on the record at present. *Ethan* and his mate the thorough-bred mare *Charlotte F.*, recently went a third heat in 2m. 19s., after having made the second in 2m. 21s. The start will be at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Boats from James-slip every half hour; from 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 10th-st., 23d-st. and 92d-st. The regular trains from Hunter's Point at 12:30 and at 2:30, besides a special train at 1:30 P. M.

Special police arrangements and good order secured.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

JEROME PARK RACES.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week, trains on this Road will run direct to the track, as follows: Leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 1:30 and 2 P. M.; returning immediately after the races.
JUNE 17, 1867. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Engineer and Gen. Sup't.

FASHION COURSE, TROTTING—THURSDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., purse and stake of $900; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. B. Mace's b. g. Panic; J. Dongrey's b. m. Fearless; D. Pfifer's b. m. Lucy; J. Lovett's br. s. G. N. Patchen, Jr.

SAME DAY.—The celebrated horse Bruno, who recently trotted with his full sister, Brunette, to the pole, in 2:25¼, will start to beat the best wagon time on record.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES R. LEAMING,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL,
HENRY V. MEAD,
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS STACOM,
THOMAS KINE,
H. H. LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

J. H. TIETJEN,
FRED. SHULTZ,
J. G. DIMOND,
JNO. HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINOR,
Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WESLEY S. YARD,
A. H. PRIDE,
EDWARD M. BANKS,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHAGAN,
Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN JASPER,
JOHN M. HILCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

D. H. KNAPP,
JOHN STRATTON,
JOHN SCALLON,
L. N. FULLER,
CHAS. PLACE,
Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

PETER RELYEA,
FRED. GERMANN,
WM. H. TRACY,
J. H. IRWIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st. between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.: also for construction of cross-walks in 129th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-street, and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1867.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:

For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.
For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.
For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.

They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steamtug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, by

1st Lieut. M. Leahy, Bvt. Capt. A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton.
2d Lieut. E. K. Russell, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth.
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willet's Point,
Capt. Fredk. Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island,

at their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with Fresh Beef, from July 10 to Nov. 15, 1867; and by the undersigned at this office, to the same time, for in like manner supplying the Fresh Beef that may be required for troops at this City, from and to the dates above specified.

The Proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place or business and residence.

The bids in each case must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

(Names of guarantors.) ——— ———."

On any of the contracts being awarded, the successful bidders will be required, with their sureties, to at once sign the contract and bond. *Any informality in a proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and until the 1st day of August, 1867, for supplying Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Corrected schedules of articles to be furnished may be obtained from any Assessor or Collector, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, 20th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

30,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of three styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The coffee will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General A. C. G. S.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,

COMMENCING JUNE 20.

Leave James-slip, New-York, 7:30 A. M., Greenpoint and way stations.
10 A. M., Syossett, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
3 P. M., Express train to Greenport.
4 P. M., Syossett, Glen Cove and way stations.
5½ P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, Hempstead and way stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:45 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2. Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M. and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR SALE—A FINE MILCH COW. APPLY AT No. [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AN UNEQUALED SUCCESS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¾, EVENING AT 8, the splendid spectacular play of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
produced at a great expense, and on
A SCALE OF UNEQUALED GRANDEUR,
the piece culminating in the exciting scene of
THE EARTHQUAKE.
TREMENDOUS ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
POMPEII IS BURIED IN BURNING LAVA.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MRS. HAWKINS, the Oregon Bearded Lady.
ALEX. MONTAG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs 54 pounds.

On exhibition at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

REMARKABLE NOVELTIES JUST ADDED:
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS.
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL.
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.,
NOW OPEN.

The largest and most complete place of amusement in America. Curiosities of nature and art from all parts of the world. THE DRAMATIC COMPANY is one of the most brilliant and versatile talent.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING the entertainments will commence in the
LECTURE ROOM, with Banvard's original
PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Following which each day, at 3 and 8 P. M. in the elegant and spacious Theatre, will be performed a thrilling operatic chorus, entitled
THE HYMNS OF THE FOUR NATIONS.

Previous to the chorus, a grand overture by the Flying Orchestra. After which the comedy of
A HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
To conclude with the farce of JENNY LIND.

Several instructive and scientific novelties in preparation. All entertainments presented will be of such a character as to please the most cultivated taste.

Admission, 30 cents; Balcony, 20 cents extra; Dress Circle and Parquette, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Boxes, $10; Children under ten, 20 cents. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY

THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, June 19.
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD
performance of the Great Spectacle, in which it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 22.
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, TO-NIGHT.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO-NIGHT.
MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr......as......SHYLOCK.

Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the Third and Last Night but three in New-York of MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.

On THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 19,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK......Mr. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.

Admission 75c.; orchestra, $1; private boxes, (4 seats,) $5; proscenium boxes, $6 and $8; family circle, 30c.

BROADWAY THEATRE......Admission 50c.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, June 19,
LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—Masks and Faces.
SATURDAY—Only Flowers of the Forest Matinee.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET......Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 19, at 8 o'clock.

1—March, "Apollo"	Weiker.
2—Overture, "Les Charmes des Voyage"	Lobe.
3—Polka, "Fantasie"	Herzog.
4—Entre Act, "Brewer of Preston"	Adam.
5—Overture, "Rienzi"	Wagner.
6—Fantasie, (Solo for Oboe)	De Beriot
Mr. J. ELLER.	
7—Waltz, "Vorsaedtler"	Lanner.
8—Grand Selection, "Un Ballo"	Verdi.
9—Overture, "La Sirene"	Auber.
10—Romance, (Solo for Violoncello)	Lepitsch.
11—Galop, "Champaign"	Lumbye.
12—Quadrille, "Satanella"	Strauss.
CONDUCTOR	Mr. F. EBEN

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Vacation from July 1 till Sept. 1.

The Conservatory will open in September, at No. 82 5th-av., and No. 822 Broadway, with a branch in Brooklyn. The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND A. F. LEJEAL,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL be given THIS EVENING by the ladies of the 13th-st. Welsh Presbyterian Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; children half price. A good time for all who come.

A GRAND CONCERT BY THE BAND of Manhattan College will be given at the Union Fair Building, THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, commencing at 8 o'clock. Between the first and second parts of the Concert a Congratulatory Oration will be delivered by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq. Tickets 50 cents.

GRAND OPENING OF THE MICROSTEREOPTICON, on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 o'clock, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, No. 1,195 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE EXAMINATIONS for admission will be held at the College, corner of 49th-st. and 4th-av., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21 and 22, commencing at 9½ A. M.

Commencement at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, 25th June, at 10½ A. M.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD, of the class of '25, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock, in Trinity Chapel.
HENRY DRISLER, L. L. D., Acting President.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the College Library on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and quality pupils for any business.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD several years experience in teaching, desires a situation to take charge of one or two children during the Summer months. Address G. W. PAGE, Room No. 2, basement, City Hall.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 26th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady as governess in a private family to teach the German and French languages, needlework and rudiments of music; highest reference given. Address M. W., care G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French (spoken) and English, desires an engagement for Autumn; City references given. Address TEACHER, Shrewsbury, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c., suitable for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE AND WAGON PONY FOR SALE.—A boy or lady can drive her; 14 hands high, 5 years old; very gentle, and trots under the saddle in 3½. Inquire at corner of 40th-st. and 3d-av., in the bakery.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ATTENTION:—COACHES, PHAETONS, rockaways, cabriolets, road, top, depot, express and business wagons; harness from $16 to $80, new and second-hand, at W. H. GRAY'S, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT BAY PONY-BUILT horse; is a good saddle horse. Inquire of Mr. SOMERS, Sheldrake House, Mamaroneck Station, N. H. R. R.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 136 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.
SECOND WEEK
of the
FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Irish comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
PRODUCTION
of the great Irish Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented the new Irish drama, in three acts, by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and F. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
A Tale of '98.
With Picturesque Groupings,
Characteristic Dances,
Beautiful Songs,
Exciting Tableaux.

Appropriate overture and incidental music, arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and a
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Bould Boy of Glengall, with a patriotic song, entitled "The Green Above the Red," written expressly for the piece by J. B. Leverich, Esq.
OWNEY DUGAN, from Skibbereen......
DENNY DOYLE, the piper......
THIGHEEN O'LEARY, an old harper......
} MR. DAN BRYANT

supported by
A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

Incidental to the drama, a peculiarly characteristic dance, entitled the
"RUCTION JIG,"
the music composed expressly for the dance by John Brougham, Esq.

In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Mortord and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Bryant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

Fifth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.

TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,

by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THE GREAT ARAB COMPANY,
THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD,
Composed of the
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT OF SAHARA,
Of the Beni-Zoug-Zoug Tribe,
THIRTY-SIX STARS,
Will soon arrive and make their
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
ON MONDAY, JUNE 24,
in their wonderful feats, which have been the admiration of every European capital.
Director, SIDI-EL-HADJ-ALI-BEN-MAHOMED.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT HIT OF MR. AND MRS. SELDEN IRWIN.
MYSTERIOUS STRANGER. MARRIED RAKE.
LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS.

GRAND SCOTTISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the National Wallace Monument Fund, will take place at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26. Messrs. Kennedy, Simpson, Lombard, Charles Kemble, Mason and Miss Alice M. Harrison will appear. Tickets $1. To be had at the office of the *Scottish American Journal*, and of members of Monument Committee.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
ADJOINING FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.
GRAND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
A GREAT BILL THIS WEEK.
THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS,
which has been received the past week with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, will be repeated until further notice.
MR. BURCHARD, GEORGE CHRISTY, and all the Company, in several new and amusing acts.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way

The last week of the season.	THE ONLY LEON.
The last week of the season.	Mr. EDWIN KELLY.
The last week of the season.	Mr. EPH HORN.
The last week of the season.	NELSE SEYMOUR.
The last week of the season.	THE JAPS.
The last week of the season.	Mrs. NORMA.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.—THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE and teachers of the Ladies Mission of the Five Points, site of the Old Brewery, are to give a public reception at the Mission Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. The exercises to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of recitations, in the various studies taught in the school. Exhibitions of drawing and penmanship, and singing of devotional and patriotic pieces by the children. The public are invited to attend.

A STRAWBERRY AND ICE-CREAM FESTIVAL will be held in the Allen-st. M. E. Church on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, the 18th and 19th inst. The Tremain Brothers will be present and entertain the audience by singing some of their favorite melodies. Tickets 50 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED HOME will be held at the Institution, 65th-st. and 1st-av., on THURSDAY, June 20, at 2 P. M. Addresses may be expected on the occasion by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., and by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., one of the Irish delegates to this country. All interested in the colored people are cordially invited to attend.

A STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL, for the benefit the Spring-st. Sabbath-school, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Admission 50 cents, refreshments included.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE—TWELFTH year—Commencement on THURSDAY, 20th of June at 8 P. M. Former pupils respectfully invited. Will reopen on Sept. 17.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 24 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. A. ROSENBERG—FOR PRIVATE DISeases, both sexes, nervous and debilitated sufferers, cure without fail. Office 12 Prince-st., near Wooster.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, diseases [illegible]

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Prisoner in Washington on the Day of the Murder.

Witnesses Saw Him in the Street and at His Mother's House.

He is Recognized in Montreal Immediately Afterward.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The Surratt trial to-day was chiefly taken up with the cross-examination of Sergt. DYE and the examination of DAVID C. REID, both of whom gave very important testimony with reference to the prisoner being in the city on the night and day of the assassination. The defence tried assiduously to break down DYE's statements by confusing him with a multiplicity of questions, but they met with no success. The witness REID testified to seeing SURRATT and speaking to him on the day of the assassination, at 2 o'clock, on Pennsylvania-avenue. He positively identified the prisoner to-day, and said he had known him for fifteen years. SUSAN ALLEN JACKSON, a servant at Mrs. SURRATT's house on the 14th of April, 1865, also testified to seeing the prisoner at the house of his mother about 8 o'clock on the evening of the murder. Sergt. DYE developed a new fact to-day, not heretofore known, to wit: That after the murder, as he and his companion were walking out in the street to their camp, a woman threw up the window of the house No. 541 H-street, (Mrs. SURRATT's residence,) and asked them what was going on down town, to which they replied that the President had been shot by JOHN WILKES BOOTH. DYE described her as a large, stout woman, closely resembling the photograph of Mrs. SURRATT. To-morrow the prosecution will call witnesses to prove that SURRATT purchased a ring, a knife, and a pistol in this city on the day of the murder, and also to prove the route by which SURRATT came from Montreal to this city on the 12th and 13th of April, 1865. Thus far a strong array of evidence to prove SURRATT's presence in this city has been presented. The hotel keeper at Montreal, testifies that SURRATT left there on the morning of the 12th. REID testifies to seeing him on the avenue on the forenoon of the 14th. The servant woman JACKSON, to preparing supper for him at his mother's house the same evening, and Sergt. DYE to seeing him around the theatre at 10 o'clock the same night. Other witnesses, to testify to the same facts, are understood to be in reserve. It is reported that the defence rely upon their ability to prove an *alibi*, and that witnesses have been summoned to prove that SURRATT was in Elmira the day of the murder, and a hotel register with his name on it will also be produced. The prosecution assert that he came from Montreal to Washington by way of Elmira.

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To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, before Judge FISHER.

The Court was opened at 10:15 o'clock, the jurors, the prisoner, and the counsel on both sides all being present.

The prisoner's brother, Isaac Surratt, occupied a seat by his side.

Sergt. Joseph M. Dye was recalled to the witness stand.

Mr. Pierrepont said that when the Court adjourned yesterday a question had been asked, but was objected to and withdrawn, and he now desired to ask the question in form, and reserve objection for the defence. The witness was then asked the question by Mr. Pierrepont as to what occurred on the way out H-street after witness and his companion started for Camp Barry, after they had received information of the assassination of the President?

Mr. Bradley objected, unless the prosecution first stated what the connection of the matter was with the prisoner, or what they expected to prove.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution would offer no evidence that they could not connect with the prisoner. They proposed to prove that the House referred to in yesterday's question was Mrs. Surratt's house; that John H. Surratt had left it a few minutes previously, and that it was Mrs. Surratt who asked the question of the witness.

Mr. Bradley said Mrs. Surratt was not here to answer.

Mr. Pierrepont—Neither is Booth.

Mr. Bradley—Booth was not there at the time.

The Court decided to admit the answer, and said he would rule it out if it did not connect the prisoner with the assassination.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

Witness then resumed his answer to the question as follows:

As we passed out H-street, a woman raised the window of a house, and asked what was wrong down town. I told her President Lincoln had been shot. She asked who had done it, and I told her Booth. She asked how I knew that, and I told her a man who knew him saw him on that night. The moon was light enough to see objects distinctly. I believe the moon was up, but I cannot say if it was at the full. The woman was an elderly lady, but I cannot say whether she was stout or otherwise; but she resembled the lady, Mrs. Surratt, who was tried at the Arsenal. Have seen the house since; it is No. 541 H-street. The house is on the right hand side of the street going toward Camp Barry. Witness then described the house known as the Surratt house. The woman asked questions in an ordinary tone, but witness does not recollect that the woman was much excited. When witness saw Booth, Surratt and the other party at the theatre, neither of them was disguised.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Merrick.—Witness is 23 years of age, and testified that he was born in Washington County, Penn., where he resided before the war, going to school and working at his trade as a printer. He left Washington, Penn., in 1861 and entered the army in 1862. At Camp Barry witness was First Sergeant of his company, and during his absence the next Sergeant in line called the roll. Witness did not have a pass on the night of the assassination. He had formerly been Quartermaster Sergeant of his company, and had a pass while in that position, but he had no right to use it as First Sergeant. In answer to questions about his being in town without leave that night, witness said nearly all the camp was in town to witness the torchlight procession. It was a frequent occurrence for him to come to town, but he admitted that by doing so he did not altogether justify the confidence the Captain of the company reposed in him. Witness repeated the evidence given yesterday, relative to the position he occupied sitting on the planks in front of the theatre.

Question—To whom did you first communicate what you saw that night? *Answer*—To my father.

Q.—To whom next? A.—Well, to one in particular; I mentioned my suspicions to Sergt. Cooper that night.

Q.—Whom did you first tell what you could prove on this subject? A.—I told no one what I could prove, I only told what I had seen; the first time I knew that my evidence was known, I was summoned to appear to testify at the assassination conspiracy. When I arrived in Washington I went first to the Provost-Marshal's office, and was then taken to the Old Capitol, to see if I could identify the man mentioned as a villainous-looking man at the Provost-Marshal's office. I was questioned by the officer who had a right to question me. Witness was in Washington before in March last, when the trial was postponed, and also on Monday last. After coming to Washington witness spoke about the case to Mr. Carrington and Mr. Wilson, but to no one else.

Q.—In answering questions put by the prosecution, why did you describe the third party as a neatly dressed man and not mention his name as you knew him to be Surratt? A.—Because I did not think it was necessary until I was asked the question.

Q.—Why did you use Booth's name and not Surratt's? A.—Because I did not deem it necessary to mention Surratt's name.

Q.—Were you not told not to name him until asked? A.—No, Sir, I was not.

Witness repeated a portion of his testimony given yesterday. He did not know where the neatly-dressed party came from, but he came from the direction of H-street. The three parties stood together and were engaged in conversation at the time of the rush, and when the remark was made by Booth, "I think he will come now," the three parties were standing together below the door, and looking into the space the President must pass if he came down. The villainous looking man stood next to the theatre, Booth next, and John H. Surratt next; witness' suspicions were first excited by seeing so gentlemanly-looking a man as Booth talk to so villainous a looking man as the other appeared to be. [Witness here repeated his testimony as to Surratt's moving to and from the theatre.] When Surratt called the time he did not address Booth and his companions particularly, but simply called the time. If they had talked out loud about their plot they would have been heard, and men who are engaged in such plots are smarter than to let everybody know their business. Surratt did not whisper the time to Booth and his companion but called it out loud. He appeared to have business to attend to also out at H-street, and there was some one up there to whom he had to communicate the time. Witness believed Surratt was regulating the whole conspiracy.

Q.—Then he was a general commander? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you dream that also? A.—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

When Surratt moved up Tenth-street, witness could not see him cross F-street, he appeared to be in a hurry and had not time to whisper when he announced the time; he appeared to have no business up at H-street or in that direction; whenever he came from H-street, he came in a great hurry, walking as fast as he could; after calling the time for the third time, Surratt moved hurriedly up to H-street; his lips and countenance were very pale; witness could see this as Surratt stood looking at the clock.

Q.—How could you see his face if you were sitting on the boards, and he was between you and the light? A.—Very readily.

Q.—Through the back of his head? A.—No, Sir; he was a little below, and was on the line of two others, who were standing further below, toward the restaurant; Surratt's face was the picture of excitement and nervousness; witness saw Surratt in March last at the jail here; was admitted by Gen. Carrington to see if he could identify him as the man who was under the gas-light that night, and recognized him immediately; did not tell Surratt for what purpose he went there; but when he saw him accosted him with "Halloa, John;" the face witness saw in the jail was the face he saw in his dreams and the face he saw in front of the theatre.

Q.—And this is the man? (pointing to Surratt.) A.—Yes, Sir; that is the face.

Q.—Would you have known that face if you had seen it elsewhere? A.—Yes, Sir; it is a face that once seen is not easily forgotten; I did not request to go to the jail to see him; I went because I was requested to do so.

Mr. Merrick asked the witness what his religion was, but withdrew the question upon an objection made by Mr. Carrington.

The witness was interrogated at length as to his testimony before the Military Commission at the Arsenal at the time of the assassination trial, and indorsed what he there said, and insisted upon its correctness.

In some slight particular as to the height of the men, &c., there was a variation, and a strong effort was made to make the two statements appear contradictory.

At 12:20 o'clock the Court took a recess.

Upon reassembling the cross-examination of Sergeant Dye was continued. His suspicions were first excited at the second time when Surratt appeared and called the time; witness did not consider it anything remarkable to see Booth about the Theatre, but his suspicions were excited by seeing Booth talk to the villainous man; witness was sitting facing the door of the Theatre.

Q.—Please to tell the jury what was the nature of the suspicion you had? A.—I thought there was something wrong, and from their talking about the President, supposed it alluded to him.

Mr. Carrington here interposed an objection. The suspicions of the witness are not admissible.

Mr. Merrick and Mr. Bradley argued that it was right to ascertain the ground for suspicion of the witness.

The Court held that in criminal cases, except in special cases, the suspicions of a witness were not admissible.

The examination resumed.

After going to the theatre witness went to an oyster-house, and while in the oyster-house a man came running in and said the President was shot and that Booth had committed the act; witness told the woman so at the house on H-street; had never before testified to that fact; the reason why witness did not do so was, that all these circumstances did not occur to him until after the assassination trial; witness never suspected that the lady who raised the window on H-street and Mrs. Surratt were one and the same person, until after, witness ascertained that Mrs. Surratt lived on H-street, which was long after the result of the assassination conspiracy; witness only recollected the fact after the question as to Mrs. Surratt's innocence was raised; did not recognize Mrs. Surratt at the conspiracy trial as the woman who raised the window on H-street.

Question by Mr. Gittings, a juror—I saw at times all of Surratt's face on the night referred to, and sometimes only three-quarters of his face.

By Mr. Alexander, another juror—Surratt was then dressed in a drab hat and black coat; did not see the other part of his dress.

Peter Talloval sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness lived on Eighth-street; in April, 1865, kept a restaurant next to Ford's Theatre; was in the restaurant when the murder was committed; I knew Booth; he frequently came in; he came in that night and called for whisky; I gave it to him; Booth was alone and drank the whisky, and he then called for water, and he paid and went out; I saw nothing unusual in his dress—he was not disguised; from eight to ten minutes afterward I heard the President was assassinated; had seen Booth before that time; he came in with different gentlemen, and sometimes with Harold; in the afternoon of April 14 Harold came in and asked if I had seen Booth; I told him I had not; Harold then went out and went away; it was about four o'clock P. M.; witness saw nothing to awaken suspicion.

No questions by defence.

David C. Reed was next called and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Have lived in Washington about thirty years. Prisoner at the bar was asked to stand up, and the witness was asked if he knew him; he replied that he did; has known the prisoner by sight since he was quite a boy; witness was in Washington on the day of the murder of the President; I believe I saw the prisoner in Washington on that day in Pennsylvania-avenue, opposite the National Hotel; it was about 2½ P. M; I have had a nodding or bowing acquaintance with the prisoner; as he passed there was a recognition by both, but I do not know whether he or I nodded first; his dress on that occasion attracted my attention; I remarked his clothing very particularly; his dress looked to be of country manufacture and was got up in very good style; can't say that there was anything particular except that the suit attracted my attention; he had upon his feet a new pair of brass spurs with large blue rowels and evidently were bran new; he wore on his head a felt hat, not very low-crowned but wide-brimmed; it was straw-colored; he was passing up the Avenue in an ordinary pace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness was attracted by the dress, because it was exceedingly genteel and was peculiar; it was such a dress as would attract attention; Surratt always dressed genteelly, but this dress was somewhat different from what he had been in the habit of wearing; witness does not recollect when he saw Surratt last before the assassination, but thinks it was about the time of the opening of the race-course; had frequently seen Surratt when coming from the country; had met him sometimes at Pumphrey's stable, when he came from the country; had seen him at the livery-stable; had never said that Surratt was frequently in his (witness') room; witness never told any one that the place he met Surratt, on April 14, was further up the avenue, toward Sixth-street; never recollected telling acquaintances of Surratt's age and experience; do not recollect whether Surratt had a beard on the occasion referred to.

Mr. Bradley desired to have the privilege of recalling Mr. Reed for cross-examination at some future time, after the defence should have consulted with a witness now out of the city.

Mr. Carrington objected to this course, as being without precedent, and held that there was no rule of Court that justifies such a course.

Mr. Bradley argued that it was a matter within the sound discretion of the Court. The defence expected to prove that Mr. Reed had made statements out of Court contradictory of what had been testified to in Court. The defence, however, did not know that Mr. Reed was to be called, and they could not put the question in form until the absent witness referred to was here.

The decision of the question was reserved until to-morrow morning.

Susan Allen Jackson (colored) was next summoned and examined by Mr. Pierrepont.—Witness' maiden name was Susan Mahoney; was married two weeks after Mr. Lincoln's assassination; on Friday, in April, Mrs. Surratt went down the country between 11 and 12 o'clock; she went with Mr. Weichman; he was a boarder at the house; he and Mrs. Surratt returned between 8 and 9 o'clock; witness saw Surratt in the dining room, after that talking to his mother; witness had never seen John H. Surratt; she had only been living at the house three weeks; Mrs. Surratt said it was her son who was present; Mrs. Surratt asked witness if Surratt did not look like his sister Annie; witness was in the room to take in a pot of tea, and it was then that Mr. Surratt and his mother were there.

Prisoner was asked to stand up.

Q.—Is that the man you saw with Mrs. Surratt. A.—Yes, Sir, that is the man; the time was after 9 o'clock; I took in the dish of tea and Mrs. Surratt asked me to bring in an extra dish; I knew Annie Surratt; she was living in the same house with her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness was examined by Capt. Orfult the Monday after the assassination; the examination was written down; since then and last week I was taken to the War Department by Mr. Kelly and examined there; my testimony was written down then; have always made the same statement I make now; I saw John Surratt that night, but I have never seen him before or since till last week when he was brought here; had only been living at Mrs. Surratt's three weeks before that time; witness was sure she never saw the prisoner at Mrs. Surratt's until the night the President was assassinated; that was the night I saw the prisoner there; never saw the prisoner before that time and it was on the night of the assassination; witness insisted it was the night of the assassination.

The Court said the same answer had been given at least a dozen times.

Mr. Bradley said he wanted no reflections from the Court.

The Court said any one of the dullest comprehension could have understood the answer.

Mr. Bradley said his comprehension was as sharp as that of the Court, and he wanted no reflections.

James Sangston sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness was in 1865 and is yet book-keeper at the St. Lawrence Hall, a hotel in Montreal, Canada; [witness was shown the arrival book or register at the hotel, the book of bills paid and a leaf from the departure book, showing the time when travelers left and the route they took; in book of arrivals under date of April 6, 1865, witness found the name of John Harrison, and the name under date of April 18; the first arrival was at 10:30 A. M., and the second arrival at 12:30;] the party who registered his name as John Harrison paid his bill on the 10th of April, but did not leave until the 12th, as the book shows; on the 18th the man who registered the name of John Harrison came again, but only staid a short time; he registered his name and left almost immediately; when witness left on the 12th it was for a New-York train.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Harrison incurred no bill on the 18th; could not identify the prisoner as the man who registered as John Harrison; after the death of Mr. Lincoln, and inquiries were made for Harrison, witness remarked that a man answering the description given of Harrison had been at the hotel.

Mr. Bradley, Sen., said the defence would admit that Surratt was in Montreal on the 6th and 18th of April, 1865, and that he registered the name of John Harrison. They admitted that the names were in Surratt's handwriting.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution was then saved much evidence.

A coat was exhibited and identified as one similar to that worn by Harrison.

The Court then took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

YACHTING.

Regatta of the Atlantic Club—A Stormy Time—The Agnes and Carrie Win the Race.

In a sport so largely dependent as yachting is upon favorable weather, it is seldom that all circumstances combine to make a regatta successful in all particulars. The gentlemen of the Atlantic Club may console themselves with the reflection that if they had not the smooth sea and clear sky which made the occasion of the regatta of the New-York Club last week so pleasant to the ladies, the circumstances under which they sailed yesterday were well calculated to test both the sea-going qualities of their vessels and the manhood of their owners.

From dawn until the time for starting, the usual anxious inquiring glances toward the sky were given, but so uncertain have been the recent dispensations of Providence in the way of weather, that even the "Bunsbys" were at fault, and such predictions as were made were uttered but doubtingly.

After some delay the steamer *Naushon*, provided by the Club for its members and invited guests, moved from the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, to the starting point near the Club-house, in Gowanus Bay, where the two classes lay at anchor in two lines, the second class to the southward, and each yacht in the order of its size—the largest being in each case the furthest from shore—and the wind being at the time southeast, to leeward. The entries were as follows:

First Class Sloops.

Name.	Length on Water Line. Ft. In.	Owner.
1—White Wing	54	Sheppard Homans.
2—Addie V.	46.6	William Voorhis.
3—Alarm	40.10	T. W. Sheridan.
4—Psyche	—	Fitch Taylor.
5—Agnes	38.6	Edward Harvey.
6—Dolphin	—	J. R. Weller.
7—Lois	38.10	Commodore Lyman.
8—Galatea	28.9	Geo. H. Granniss and others.

Second Class Sloops.

Name.	Length on Water Line. Ft. In.	Owner.
1—Salus	33	H. C. Walton.
2—Leopard	—	T. C. Fowler.
3—Martha	27.11½	Vice Commodore Brasher.
4—Carrie	27.2	J. R. Maxwell.
5—Hector	26.7	Wm. Peet.
6—Aurelia	26.6	H. A. Gouge.
7—Imp	24.3	H. W. Hubbell, Jr.
8—Harry Schell	20.3	H. Seymour Schell.

All came to the starting buoys except the second-class sloop *Leopard*—the cause of whose absence we did not learn.

At precisely 12:42, the signal being given by dipping the Club flag at the bow of the *Naushon*, the second-class sloops got under way, the *Aurelia* making, perhaps, rather the best start, and one minute later, upon a repetition of the same signal, the first-class hoisted their jibs and slipped their cables, going in chase.

At this time the wind was about southeast—a fair whole-sail breeze for the first-class sloops, all of which set gaff-topsails and jib-topsails, and seemed likely to lay their courses out of the Narrows without a tack. But as they neared the forts, the wind hauled more to the southward, heading them off, and the *Addie V.* made her first tack close to Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, having drawn ahead both of her own class and of the second class sloops, but closely followed by the *Martha*. She came in stays again about the middle of the Narrows, and the wind shifting to the eastward again, was able to lay her course out—the strong ebb-tide favoring her. In the meantime the *Naushon* stopped at Fort Hamilton and took on the band of the Fourth Artillery, stationed there—between whom and the band of the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, already on board, a competition shortly arose which afforded much amusement to the spectators.

At 1:15 P. M. we left the Fort Hamilton dock, and discovered the yachts taking in light sails and making other preparations for a squall, which speedily broke upon us from the southwest, with much less fury than the threatening aspect of the clouds promised, but still with sufficient force to make considerable confusion among the yachtsmen, and to do some damage to some of the smaller boats.

The *Martha* sprung her bowsprit and returned. The *Hector* capsized near the head of the West Bank, and was attended to by the *Dolphin*, which went to the rescue, and finally towed her up; of course sacrificing all chance of winning the race.

Under the circumstances there was really no particular danger to the parties aboard, but the managers of the *Naushon*, determined not to be outdone in humanity, ran down to her and spent some time in endeavoring to launch the lifeboat. As is usual in such cases there were neither means at hand to get the boat safely overboard, nor to propel her after she might be got there. And some even questioned whether she would have floated. Finally, Ex-Commodore WHITING, who had a son aboard of the *Hector*, jumped overboard and swam to her, (an action generally regarded as quite unnecessary,) and the *Naushon* resumed her course, by many characterized as snail-like, and which certainly could not be considered electric, in chase of such of the yachts as remained in the race, overtaking the leading one a little short of the spit buoy—the turning point of the course.

The three leading yachts, far ahead of their competitors, were approaching this point with the wind dead ahead, and so nearly equal in point of distance as to make the contest most exciting. The *Addie* was the first to turn, followed at such short intervals by the *White Wing* and the *Agnes* that she was forced to keep on the wind after turning, to avoid fouling the latter as she approached the stakeboat. Once around, all squared away for home, setting and booming out jib-topsail. The *Alarm*, *Carrie* and *Salus* were the next to turn, but at such a considerable interval that we did not venture to wait for them, lest we should not get home in time for the winner.

At Buoy No. 11, on the West Bank, the three leading boats still maintained their relative positions, the *White Wing* having gained somewhat and the *Agnes* lost as much.

In the meantime a succession of showers had somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of the ladies, but perhaps had not decreased their admiration for their heroes, who showed how bravely they could bear the discomforts attending their sport.

Arriving at the home stakeboat about 4:30, we hailed the *Addie* as the first boat to arrive, but the *Agnes* the winner, by allowance of time by the small amount of 37 seconds. In the second class a similar result followed: the *Salus* being the first to arrive, but the *Carrie* taking the prize.

By the regulations of the regatta the allowance of time for first class boats—the first one arriving inside of four hours, was one minute per foot; for second class boats—the first one arriving inside of four and one-half hours, the same.

The time-table is as follows:

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS, STARTED AT 12:43.

Name.	Allowance. M. S.	S. W. Spit. H. M. S.	Home boat. H. M. S.	Gross time. H. M. S.	Net time. H. M. S.
1. White Wing	0 0	2 50 32	4 37 38	3 54 38	3 54 38
2. Addie V	7 30	2 49 37	4 30 27	3 47 27	3 39 57
3. Alarm	13 50	3 05 50	5 00 22	4 17 22	4 03 32
4. Psyche	Went home in squall.				
5. Agnes	15 30	2 51 15	4 37 50	3 54 50	3 39 20
6. Dolphin	Went to assistance of Hector.				
7. Lois	15 10	Not taken.	Not taken.		
8. Galatea	24 03	Not taken.	Not taken.		

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS, STARTED AT 12:42.

Name.	Allowance. M. S.	S. W. Spit. H. M. S.	Home boat. H. M. S.	Gross time. H. M. S.	Net time. H. M. S.
1. Salus	0 0	3 07 10	5 05 04	4 23 04	4 23 04
2. Martha	5 0	Sprung bowsprit, and went home.			
3. Carrie	5 50	3 04 50	5 08 44	4 26 44	4 20 54
4. Hector	6 25	Time not taken.			
5. Aurelia					
6. Imp					
7. Harry Schell					

The prizes carried off in their respective classes by the *Agnes* and the *Carrie* are of the value of $50 each.

The *Agnes* was recently launched from the shop of Mr. LENNOX, at the foot of Court-street. As the yachts were entering the Narrows, coming up, a small yacht, carrying the signal of the Jersey City Yacht Club, ran directly into the steamboat, and carried away her bowsprit. The indications were that something stronger than soda-water lay at the bottom of this accident.

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Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The tenth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will take place to-morrow. The course will be the usual one, from the Club-house in Gowanus Bay to and around the buoy of the Southwest Spit and return, a distance of thirty miles. Should the weather be favorable, the number and character of the yachts entered give promise of a spirited race. The steamer *Antelope* will carry the members of the club and their lady friends, and the *Charles Chamberlain* will accommodate the Judges and members of the Press. The entries up to date are as follows:

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

No.	Name	Owner
No. 1.	Alice	Com. G. W. Kidd.
No. 2.	Mystic	J. Troy.
No. 3.	Startled Fawn	R. W. Holmes.
No. 4.	Comfort	H. S. Wood.
No. 5.	Lillie	R. W. Jordan.
	FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.	
No. 6.	Psyche	F. B. Taylor.
No. 7.	Ruthless	J. Jones.
No. 8.	Lena	G. W. Kidd.
No. 9.	Viper	A. R. Whitman.
No. 10.	Carlton	J. M. Weeks.
No. 11.	Falcon	C. White.
No. 12.	Pauline	Vice-Com. T. Peters.
No. 13.	Emma T.	J. J. Treadwell.
No. 14.	Fanny	F. Tiffany.
No. 15.	Muskodeed	J. A. Furman.
No. 16.	Harriet	H. Smedley.
No. 17.	Jennie Cable	J. McCormick.
No. 18.	Latona	S. Whittle.
	SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.	
No. 19.	Una	A. Innis.
No. 20.	Madge	S. Longman.
No. 21.	Apollo	T. Fry.
No. 22.	Agnetia	J. M. Dagnal.
No. 23.	Witch	J. D. Fowler.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LARCENY OF ALCOHOL.—During yesterday afternoon a carman named SIMON FOLEY, was employed by CHARLES H. BUNN to carry eleven barrels of whisky from his distillery at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River, to No. 210 Fulton-street. As FOLEY drove through West-street he was stopped by three men who stated that they were United States Revenue Inspectors, and thereupon proceeded to seize the whisky on his cart for alleged frauds upon the Government. They drove the cart to the corner of Morton and Washington streets, where they rolled the barrels off. Two of the men remained in charge of the whisky, while the third started off with the deluded carman, with the avowed intention of taking him before the United States Marshal, but before he had proceeded many blocks he released his prisoner without any explanation. It has since been ascertained that none of these men were in the employ of the Government, and in consequence, the pretended seizure was nothing more than a daring and impudent robbery. The Police have, as yet, no clue to the culprits, though search is being made. This is the second time this trick has been played upon unsophisticated carmen.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. R. E. Fenton, Albany, and Col. J. S. Loomis, Richmond, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Senator D. T. Patterson, Tennessee, Hon. T. W. Park, Vermont, Gen. H. L. Robinson, Bingampton, Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont, Mayor H. L. Fish, Rochester, Rev. F. M. Baker, Richmond, Va., Hon. W. F. Allen, Oswego, and Ex-Gov. A Cummings, Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Dr. Martinez del Rio, Minister to Turkey, is at the Hoffman House; Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel; W. H. Durger, E. D. Lowry, W. H. Clarke, F. Metzger, and W. D. McJilton, Commissioners of Common Schools of Baltimore, are at the Coleman House; Hon. U. Litchfield, Cozenovia, Hon. J. H. Ramsay, Albany, and Hon. C. W. Wentz, Albany, are are the Astor House.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon while the thunder and rain-storm was at its height, the steeple of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross in Forty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, was struck by lightning, injuring it in such a manner that it will have to be taken down. Strange enough no person was injured, which is the more remarkable as several people were passing at the time, and a shower of bricks flew in every direction. A roundsman and a section of men from the Twenty-second Precinct were soon on the ground and preserved order, keeping the crowd back from the vicinity of the church. Policemen have been stationed on either side of the church, and pedestrian travel hasbeen checked for the present, as the steeple is still in a very shaky and dangerous condition.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE BUTCHERS.—An ordinance recently passed by the Board of Health, forbidding the slaughtering of animals in the built-up portions of this City and Brooklyn, went into operation on Monday last, and is being strictly enforced. The New-York butchers have been notified that slaughter-houses will not be tolerated below Forty-second-street. They have, therefore, erected large and commodious abattoirs, at convenient points on the river above the prescribed limits, and by a new arrangement have their live cattle transferred from the sales-yards in New-Jersey, to their new establishments, at no greater cost than the former ferriage. The expense and danger of driving cattle through the streets is thus fairly avoided.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—This is the season of strawberry festivals, each one vying with and attempting to outdo the other in attractions. Last night the festival for the benefit of St. Timothy's Church commenced in the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, and notwithstanding the bad state of the weather was well attended. The large hall was beautifully decorated with flags, pictures and flowers, while the tables bent beneath the loads of luscious fruit, which was dispensed with a liberal hand by the ladies who had charge of the festival. Dodworth's Band lent its aid on the occasion, and during the evening played some charming selections. The festival will be continued this evening.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—The Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots held its sixth annual meeting, last evening, at the rooms of the President, Dr. WEBSTER, College of the City of New-York. The report of the Secretary showed that the Institute is still a living institution. Pecuniary assistance is being rendered to several soldiers' widows and their families in this City by this society. Other patriot orphans are either partly or wholly supported by the Institute. Numerous patriot orphan scholarships have been secured, within the last year, in a number of our first-class colleges, and candidates are presenting themselves for these positions.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The annual commencement of the University Law School came off last evening in the large chapel of the University Building, Washington-square. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., L.L. D., Chancellor, presided. Owing to the storm the audience was very small. Orations were delivered by Messrs. JOHN HANSARD STRAHAN and ELIHU ROOT. The degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred upon Messrs. JAMES D. MCCLELLAN, ELIHU ROOT, EDGAR PINCKNEY SMITH and JOHN H. STRAHAN. An address to the Alumni by Prof. POMEROY brought the exercises to a close.

THE CHARITY FAIR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—In consequence of the stormy weather last evening the promenade concert and reception complimentary to the lady patrons of the Charity Fair in aid of the Roman Catholic Protectory was postponed until this evening. At 8 o'clock this evening the entertainment commences. The music will be furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Thirteenth-street Welsh Presbyterian Church advertise a strawberry festival for this evening. Delicious strawberries and cream, with the usual *etceteras* are promised.

FROM THE GREAT PLAINS.

How the Union Pacific Railroad is Built.

An intelligent correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* has written a very interesting letter, showing the manner in which this last wonder of the century is being completed. He says:

"There is nothing connected with the Union Pacific Railroad that is not wonderful. The possibility of constructing such a road at some future day has long loomed up as one of the events of a grander future which all believed was to come for the land. To look upon so much of it accomplished, to watch the marvelous progress of each day, and feel sure that the great enterprise which we had consigned to the future of our dreams, is to be a reality for us, makes one prouder of the noble days in which we live. In one sense the road is as great an achievement as the war, and as grand a triumph. To those who have seen much of the former and looked from this point upon the unfoldings of the latter, they appear equally impressive. What the country has dreamed about for many years is becoming a reality much faster than the people know. One year ago, but forty miles were finished; this morning, we look back from our train over a day's rapid run, and forward sixty miles. To-night, three additional miles of rail will mark the track of the day's advance.

Our party left the depot at Omaha at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 31st inst. The station-house and the common passenger-cars, were better than those on the road from Washington to New-York; those who have been so unfortunate as to make the latter trip will all hope they are very much better, if the love of country be in their hearts.

The train, which was made up for the excursionists, consisted of cars as elegant as any that can be found east of the Missouri. It was very difficult to look at them and realize that before night they would be roaring along over plains from which hostile Indians, deer and antelope have not been driven yet.

VALLEY OF THE PLATTE.

Long before the valley is reached, it spreads before the eye like a vast bay opening out into an ocean, whither the track appears to lead. It is forty miles from the low, rolling hills on the north, to the opposite and similar range on the south. Between, the surface is almost perfectly flat, though its regular ascent toward the west, of about ten feet to the mile, gives ample drainage. The soil is very rich, and the mind falters in its attempt to estimate the future of such a valley, or its immense capabilities. The grain fields of Europe are mere garden-patches beside the green oceans which roll from Colorado to Indiana. The valley widens with the advance. The hills behind sink into the plain until the horizon there is perfect. Those on either side grow fainter, till through the heated air they take on the appearance of low islands seen across many miles of water.

Much of the land at the mouth of the valley is under cultivation, and the deep black of the freshly turned loam, the dark green of the wheat, the lighter grass, the deeper shades, and the brown of that which the fires of the autumn spared, make up the wide expanse a mosaic which Nature alone could color, and the prairies only find room to display. Further on, huge plows, drawn by eight oxen, labored slowly along, each furrow being an added ripple to the tide which is sweeping up over all these rich regions—a tide whose ebb the youngest will never know."

After a rapid run of 150 miles, we stopped for an excellent dinner at Grand Island.

A CONTINENTAL MILESTONE.

The common mile post seem to measure insignificant distances upon the wide plains. Only each five miles are noted on this road, and when one has passed between two of these, the step taken hardly appears like an advance. But there is one point marked in a manner to suggest the distance which has been overcome, and the gigantic character of the work. At a point in the plain which otherwise seems as indeterminate as the position of a floating log at sea, a wide arched sign between two strong set posts, bears this inscription: '100th meridian—247 miles from Omaha.' Here was the terminus of the road only last September. Now it is complete to a point near the 102d meridian, and the distance from Omaha is 365 miles. Thus the work moves on, measuring its distance by the hour circles.

A FRONTIER CITY.

Crossing the North Platte, on a bridge about three thousand feet long, the train soon stopped at North Platte Station, which can probably, for a time, be regarded as a frontier town. Last Fall there was no building here. Now, the railroad company have fine brick car-houses, there is a good hotel, where excellent fare is provided, and on the main street, fronting the track, are thirty-six buildings. The depot and warehouses are overflowing with stores of all kinds.

Within twenty miles of the end of the track a few of the party rode on the cow-catcher. It seemed marvelous to drive on at twenty miles an hour over rails that had only been down for ten days. But the perfection with which the work is done allows it, and makes it safe. It was exhilarating in the extreme, thus under the flags which streamed on either side, to rush over these prairies so lately bound with links of iron to the Empire of the East.

Three hundred and twenty-five miles out, a construction train of eighty cars stood on a side track. It was loaded with iron, ties, spikes and chains, in exactly such proportions as were needed. It looked the very embodiment of system, and was one key to the rapidity with which the work progresses. A little further on stood a similar train, and next we stopped in rear of the one where the tracklayers resided. Seventy-six hours swift riding has brought us to this goal. The hills of Colorado were in plain sight. San Francisco was nearer than Boston.

The road had been a constant wonder from the start. Its depots, its car-shops, its equipment, its remarkable smoothness, its high rate of speed, its long bridges and its well-ordered eating-houses had attracted constant attention to it as a railroad alone.

Every step trod revealed new wonders. The great achievement grew upward toward its real proportions with every throb of the engine. But all we saw was commonplace and natural beside the scene that awaited us where the track was being laid. It the rest had excited amazement this new wonder took all the attributes of magic. Fictions of the East must be rewritten to match the realities of this West.

HOW THE ROAD IS BUILT.

The plain fact will reveal the magnitude of the work. There is really little known by the people of the character of the enterprise. Most think that a company of capitalists are hastily putting down a rude track, over which cars can be moved with care, for the purpose of securing lands and money from the Government. The fact is that one of the most complete roads of which the country can boast, with equipments that surpass many, is being laid with a speed that fails to impress the nation, simply because it is not believed. But let the facts tell their plain yet wonderful story.

Gen. J. S. and D. C. CASEMENT, of Ohio, grade the road, lay the track, and put up the telegraph. The graders go first. There are 2,000 of them. Their advance is near the Beach Hills, and their work is done to Julesburgh.

Of tie-getters and wood-choppers there are 1,500. Their axes are resounding in the Black Hills, over Laramie Plains, and in the passes of the Rocky Mountains. They have 100,000 ties in these hills awaiting safe-guards for trains to haul them. Then follow the tie-layers carefully performing their share of the work.

Now go back twenty miles on the road and look at the immense construction trains loaded with ties and rails, and all things needed for the work. It is like the grand reserve of an army. Six miles back are other trains of like character. These are second line. Next, near the terminus, and following it hour by hour, are the boarding cars and a construction train, which answer to the actual battle line. The one is the camp; the other is the ammunition used in the fight. The boarding cars are each eighty feet long. Some are fitted with berths; two are dining-halls; one is a kitchen, storeroom and office.

The boarding cars go in advance. They are pushed to the extremity of the track; a construction train then runs up, unloads its material and starts back to bring another from the second line. The boarding train is then run back till it has cleared the unloaded material.

The trucks, each drawn by two horses, ply between the track-layers and their supplies. One of these trucks takes on a load of rails, about forty, with the proper proportion of spikes and chairs, making a load, when the horses are started off on a full gallop for the track-layers. On each side of these trucks are rollers to facilitate running off the iron.

The rails within reach, parties of five men stand on either side. One in the rear throws a rail upon rollers, three in advance seize it, and run out with it to the proper distance. The chairs have, meantime, been set under the last rails placed. The two men in the rear, with a single swing, force the end of the rail into the chair, and the chief of the squad calls out 'Down,' in a tone that equals the 'Forward' to an army. Every thirty seconds there came that brave 'Down,' 'Down,' on either side the track. They were the pendulum beats of a mighty era; they marked the time of the march and its regulation step.

It is asked: 'How does the work get on?' again let the facts answer. On the 9th of May, 1866, but forty miles of road were completed. In a hundred and eighty-two working days thereafter, two hundred and forty-five additional miles were laid, and put in prime condition, every rail and tie and spike having been brought up from the rear. Seven saw mills furnish the ties and lumber. All bridges are framed, the pieces numbered, and set up where wanted without the least delay. The bridge at Loup Fork is 1,500 feet long, and as fine a Howe truss as can be found in the land. While our train was running the sixty miles from North Platte, over a mile of track had been put down, and one train passed over it. From 1 o'clock til 4 in the afternoon, a mile and two hundred feet were added to this while the party was looking on.

WESTERN CAR SHOPS.

After the return of the party to Omaha, it visited the extensive shops of the railroad company at that point.

The depot grounds upon which they are situated, contain forty acres, specially devoted to these buildings, and to passenger and freight traffic. Within five years it is estimated that the whole of this space will be needed for the business of the road.

The engine-house will hold twenty-one locomotives. There are two others further West. Thirty-two engines are already in use on this road, whose terminus is in the 'desert,' and twenty-three more are on the way, and already wanted. Those last constructed are coal burners. The fuel to move them is to come from the Black Hills. In a few years it is confidently expected that the iron to supply these very works will be obtained from the same point. Think of importing iron for Omaha from the West!

Passenger cars are in process of construction equal to the best. Emigrant cars were being built, and the frames of an hundred freight cars were ready to be put together. Several traveling post-office cars are already finished. For stations on the route, the distributing boxes will be marked 'North Platte,' 'Fort Laramie,' 'Salt Lake,' 'Sacramento,' and 'San Francisco;' while the closed pouches, at no distant day, will be labeled 'China, Through,' 'India, Official,' 'Sandwich Islands,' 'Russian America,' and 'Japan.' And the cars are built as if the service were already secure. Every particle of work, in all the multitarious kinds demanded, shows implicit faith in a future of grand proportions for the road."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales. The market is firm. Low Middling is quoted at 24½c. RECEIPTS for three days—1,811 bales, against 1,350 bales during the same time last year. EXPORTS same time—2,420 bales. SUGAR—Louisiana Choice, 14¼c.; Porto Rico Choice, 13½c.; retailing Cuba No. 12 at 11½c. MOLASSES—Cuba held at 47½c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. FLOUR—The market is too unsettled to give accurate quotations; sales have been made of Double Extra at $11 25; Treble Extra, $14. CORN is dull; Mixed and Yellow, 94c.@95c.; White Choice, $1@$1 05 ⅌ bushel. OATS are dull at 70c.@75c. PORK dull and lower; holders are asking $25 50 for Mess. BACON quoted at 1¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Gold 137½. Sterling Exchange 48@52½ premium. Sight Exchange on New-York ½@⅜ ⅌ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 18.

COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling Uplands, 26c. COFFEE dull but steady. FLOUR—Nothing doing; prices only nominally maintained; the tendency is still downward. WHEAT dull and declining; Pennsylvania Red, $2 10@$2 25; no receipts of Maryland. CORN steady; receipts light; White, $1 16@$1 08; inferior and mixed, $1 01@$1 02; prime Yellow, delivered, $1 10; mixed Western, $1. OATS scarce at 71c.@72c. RYE, $1 50 for prime. SUGAR quiet but steady; stock large. PROVISIONS generally quiet but firm; stock light. BULK SHOULDERS, 9c.@9¼c.; SIDES, 11c. LARD quiet at 12c.@12½c. for city and Western. MESS PORK nominal. BACON steady and in good demand for Southern orders. WHISKY dull at 30c.@35c. for bonded.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 18.

FLOUR is unchanged, with only a moderate demand; sales of 700 bbls. at yesterday's figures. RYE FLOUR is dull at $8 25. WHEAT is quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club was held at $2 25. CORN is quiet and easier; No. 1 was held at 95c.@$1. OATS were held at 75c. for Canadian. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are quiet. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs., bolted. MILLFEED is steady; Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $38, and Middlings, $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are dull; Corn, 7c. to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—6,000 bushels of Wheat, 13,000 bushels of Corn, 185,635 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,900 bushels of Wheat, 1,331,742 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

FLOUR is very dull; Spring Extras, $10 50@$11 50. WHEAT is dull and nominal; No. 2, $1 70. CORN is active at an advance of 2½c.; sales at 83c.@85½c. for No. 1, and 79c.@82c. for No. 2, closing firm at 85c.@85½c. for No. 1. OATS are firm with an advance of 3½c.@4c.; sales at 57c.@60c. for No. 2, in store. RYE is dull at $1 07 for No. 1. BARLEY is nominal. PROVISIONS are dull. MESS PORK, $20. LARD, 11¼c.@11½c. CATTLE are dull at $6 50@$7 87½ for good butchers' cows and steers. LIVE HOGS are dull at a decline of 15c.@20c.; sales at $6 25@$6 25 for extra to choice. SHEEP are dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 18.

FLOUR is dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11. WHEAT is dull; sales of 4,250 bushels of Green Bay Club, and 2,000 bushels Milwaukee, all at $2. CORN—Sound is firm, but unsound is unsettled; sales, early, of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 89c., and 8,000 bushels No. 1 do., at 93c.; sales in the afternoon of 7,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 93c.; there was also a sale of 20,000 bushels Rejected hot at 57c. OATS were kept off the market; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, on private terms; quotations are entirely nominal. RYE is neglected. BARLEY is dull and unchanged. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES are unchanged. RECEIPTS are trifling. SHIPMENTS—24,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 18.

FLOUR is dull; City Double Extras, $10 50@$11; Country do., $9 50; Extras, $8 87½. WHEAT is declining; sales of No. 1, $2 10; No. 2, $1 92@$1 96; Rejected, $1 26. OATS are quiet at 58c.@58c. for No. 2. CORN is dull at 85c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 18.

FLOUR is dull, heavy and drooping; family $11@$12; fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT is firmer and in good demand; No. 2 Winter, $2 45; No. 1, $2 60. OATS are firmer at 66c. CORN is unsettled and held at 75c. COTTON is dull at 24c.@24½c. WHISKEY is steady at 30c. PROVISIONS are dull and nominal. BUTTER and CHEESE are steady and in moderate demand. GOLD, 137¼ buying, 138 selling. Money is easy.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

TOBACCO—Sales, 369 hhds.; lugs, $2 75@$5; common leaf, $7@$11; Fair, $15@$25. Superfine FLOUR is dull at $8 50@$9. WHEAT—Old, $2. CORN, delivered, 87c.@89c. OATS, in bulk, 66c.@70c. MESS PORK is nominal at $21. BACON—Shoulders, 9c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c. Prime LARD, in tierces, 12½c.@13c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 18@$2 20. COTTON, 23c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON is quiet and nominal at 24c. for Middling. FLOUR is dull; Double Extra $10@$13; Fancy $15@$16. WHEAT—Prime Fall, $2 40@$2 50; Choice, $2 60@$2 75. CORN is dull at 80c.@90c. OATS are dull at 66c.@70c. RYE is quiet at $2@$2 05. PROVISIONS are dull and unchanged. LARD is quiet at 12c.@13c.

CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday, June 18.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 850 head; prices unchanged; Extra $14@$14 75; First quality $13@$13 50; Second quality $12@$13 50; Third quality $10 50@$11 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts 2,191 head. Market dull, and prices fully ½c. lower. Spring Lambs, of which there were but few at the market, were in demand, and sold quick at $5@$8. VEAL CALVES $9@$10.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 17.

FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 75; Extra, $6 75. The first invoices of new WHEAT arrived to-day and look fair; market is dull and nominal; $1 70@$1 80. Legal-tenders, 73¾.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 18.

COTTON—The market is very weak and quiet; sales to-day, 85 bales; Middling is quoted at 25c.; receipts to-day, 400 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Tuesday, June 18.

COTTON—The market more active, but prices are easier; sales to-day 285 bales; strict Middling is quoted at 24c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, June 18.

COTTON—The market is unchanged; sales to-day 70 bales; Middling Uplands, 25c@26c. Receipts to-day 110 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 18.

COTTON nominal and dull at 23c. for Middlings. SPIRITS TURPENTINE weak at 52c. RESIN steady at $2 75 @$5 50.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, June 18.

FLOUR is dull and declining. WHEAT is quiet; No. 1 opened at $1 81, but advanced 3c., and closed with buyers at $1 89. OATS are firm at 64c. for No. 1.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 18.

COTTON is steady; Low Middlings, 24½c.@25c.; receipts 24 bales; exports, 300 bales.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 800 bales. The market is quiet at 24c. for Middling; receipts to-day, 123 bales.

[Advertisement.]

"How do you define 'Black as Your Hat?'" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "As darkness that may be felt," replied the little wag.

We find the above bon mot floating in the sea of literature from Cape Sable to Cape Hat-teras. It is original with KNOX, the witty as well as fashionable hatter, whose stores at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway are the resorts of wits, poets and the practical men of life. But KNOX has a Summer motto, "White as your hat," which means lightness that cannot be felt, but on merely being seen is appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

E. Holmes, Esq., No. 201 Broadway:

DEAR SIR: Your Burglar Alarm Telegraph saved my house from being robbed, an attempt having been made on the laundry window, of which the bell promptly notified me. It is invaluable.

Yours, &c., J. H. DRAPER.

[Advertisement.]

IN HOTELS, SALOONS,

Steamboats and houses where there is much white paint to be kept clean, DOBBINS' Electric Soap is invaluable. Without any hard labor it removes the dirt like magic, and leaves the paint glossy and bright.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Palmyra	June 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	June 12	Havre	New-York.
Russia	June 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Union	June 15	Bremen	New-York.
Manhattan	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Ottawa	June 26	Antwerp	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
City of Washington	June 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	June 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Malta	June 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	June 22	New-York	London.
Columbia	June 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Mississippi	June 22	New-York	Havre.
Cimbria	June 22	New-York	Hamburg.
America	June 22	New-York	Bremen.
Persia	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	June 27	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 29	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	June 29	New-York	Havre.
Western Metropolis	June 29	New-York	Bremen.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Steamer	Sails	For
Fah-Kee	June 19	Santiago de Cuba.
Morro Castle	June 20	Havana.
Arizona	June 21	California.
Havana	June 22	Rio de Janeiro.
Mariposa	June 22	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	June 22	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island .... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River .... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad .... 5 P. M.
North Mails .... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way .... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—P. Whelan, E. S. Higgins and son, B. Grimball, A. P. Caldwell, Jas. McLean, lady and daughter, D. Kavanagh, S. C. Carleton, S. G. Clapp and lady, James L. Bell, C. Warley, 2 children and nurse, J. Simpson, G. Arron, Mrs. Taft, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Plummer, Capt. W. H. Dennis and lady, E. Q. Bell and child, Miss Verning, Miss N. Babcock, M. L. Lunn, W. B. Davis, James Deighman, G. Stenhouse, M. M. Smalley, W. H. Schaffer, H. Dellemeyer, H. E. Lord, C. W. Lewis, T. Brown, J. A. Green, J. Olliver, Amos Ferris, W. Hofford, Mr. Peirce, wife and infant, John Annon, E. C. Betts, H. Edmonstone, James Bridge, James Kierte, P. Kennedy, Miss Lyle and maid, C. A. Middaugh, Capt. S. A. Barter, W. H. Hawkins, D. L. McNeal, Charles Demarat, Isaac Jamison, C. A. Huntington, S. Hornenor, Miss D. McKay, Miss M. McKay, Miss Clathers, Grace Middleton, Nellie Williams, F. Kruse, A. Leiford, J. J. Bamfield, C. H. Whitney, M. Carlton, Mr. Mason, Mr. Capers, J. A. Aspinal, Richard Dorre, Miss Tally, Michael Brown, R. R. Prescott, and others in the steerage.

In bark Stampede, from Nassau, N. P.—Mr. Bridges, wife and child, Mr. Pearce and wife, Mr. Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon rises... 9 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 57 | Gov. Island. 9 46 | Hell Gate.....11 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Malta, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Portland, (Br.,) Peters, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; American Congress, Woodward, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks A. Kinsman, Cutts, Boston, R. Murray, Jr.; Jubenal, (Norw.,) Repper, Gottenberg, Holmboe & Co.; Washington Butcher, Nickerson, Sagua, Brockway & Co.

Brigs Waltham, Baker, Nassau, Moss & Ward; Alta Vela, Reed, Portland, Walsh & Carver; Anna, Stull, Monrovia and a market, Ogden & Roberts; Foyle, (Br.,) Roy, Cow Bay, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners Jonas Smith, Nichols, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; B. T. Woolsey, Soper, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; K. Van Courtlandt, Coe, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Clinton, Shackford, Pembroke, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Huntsport, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Sabine, Morrison, Providence, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Sloop Fred. Brown, Wightman, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston June 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Left in co. with steamboat Eliza Hancox, for Norfolk. Passed in the harbor, steamer Louise Wilson, from New-Orleans for Wilmington, Del; put in for coal. 17th, 12:50 A. M., 65 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship Champion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston June 15, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained off the Highlands 8 hours by fog.

Ship Cambria, (of Jersey,) Harrington, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Ship Screamer, Young, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Pembroke, (of Hull,) Potter, London 92 ds., with mdse. to master; is bound to Philadelphia; put into this port leaky, having encountered a succession of westerly gales throughout, and on May 23, during a heavy gale from W. S. W., sprung a leak, since which time have made from 7 to 30 inches of water per hour, requiring the pumps to be constantly going. June 11, lat. 29 13, lon. 70, spoke brig Eliza Thompson, from New-Haven for Porto Rico, from whom received a supply of water.

Bark Pillan, (Pruss.,) Lietka, Shields 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. June 15, lat. 40 10, lon. 69 25, spoke ratt Nonpareil, hence for Europe, all well.

Bark Stampede, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Frisbee, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Yumuri, Johnson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Louisa Struve, (Brem.,) Weydemann, St. Jago de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig Neponsett, (of Boston,) Tracy, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig Matano, for New-York.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, Perkins, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) Walters, Hillsboro 10 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, (of Portland,) Tucker, New-Orleans 20 ds., with molasses to Geo. L. Hatch.

Brig Advent, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Crow, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ella Vail, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) McNeill, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Silenus, (Br., of Barbados,) Hout, Para 18 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Sld. in co. with Port. brig Viagante, for New-York.

Brig Kalamo, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morris, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig M. L. Miller, Leighton, Bridgeport, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Perces, Hinkley, (of Cherryfield,) Foster, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Pavilion, Reed, New-Haven. When abreast of the Shot Tower, East River, ran into an unknown schr., and sunk her.

Schr. Charles Pendleton, (of Providence,) Wood, New-Orleans 18 ds., with molasses to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Schr. Decarra, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., 8 ds., with spiles to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Magnet, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., 8 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Coffin, Shulee 11 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Raynor, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Tryphene, (Br.,) Gardner, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutcheson & Co.

Schr. Forest King, (tern,) Welch, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to John R. Dow.

Schr. S. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cotnam, (Br.,) Borden, Windsor 13 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Equator, (Br.,) Ranger, Eleuthera, with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Fanny Elder, Shea, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Fairdealer, Remish, Ellsworth, with lumber and lath to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Agenaria, Means, Ellsworth, with staves, &c., to T. M. Mayhew & Co. Is bound to Rondout.

Schr. Alamo, Chase, Machias, with lumber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Brilliant, Wass, Addison 10 ds., with spars.

Schr. K. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Pratt, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. E. J. Hubbard, Barlow, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Boston.

Schr. H. B. Bascom, Robbins, Boston.

Schr. Sarah, Cobb, Boston.

Schr. Vermilion, Davis, Boston.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. T. French, Lippincott, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., with rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 18—Arr. brigs Auguste, Gottenburg; C. B. Allen, Elizabethport; schr. A. P. Howe, Chiltepec, Mexico.

CHARLESTON, June 18—Arr. steamship Champion, New-York; schr. Daniel Chase, Baltimore. Sld. steamship Missouri, New-York; brig James Miller, St. Domingo.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18—Sld. ship Sarah Newman, from Callao, with guano for Baltimore. Spoke ship Old Colony, from Callao for Hampton Roads, with guano.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18—Ar. Bark Ann Elizabeth Messina; brig Morning Star, Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, June 18.—The brig Wm. A. Dresser, of Bangor, Capt. Kent, from Darien for Portsmouth, N. H., with lumber, went ashore on Pesque Island on the 17th inst. At last accounts she was discharging deck-load, and an attempt would be made to get her off at high water.

Spoken, &c.

Tonawanda—ship, for Philadelphia, lat. 40 56, lon. 67 50.—(By pilot-boat Hope No. 1.)

Bessey Crosby—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 27 ds. out, 30 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Caroline—brig, of and from Baltimore for Mayaguez, P. R., June 1, lat. 20, lon. 67 40.

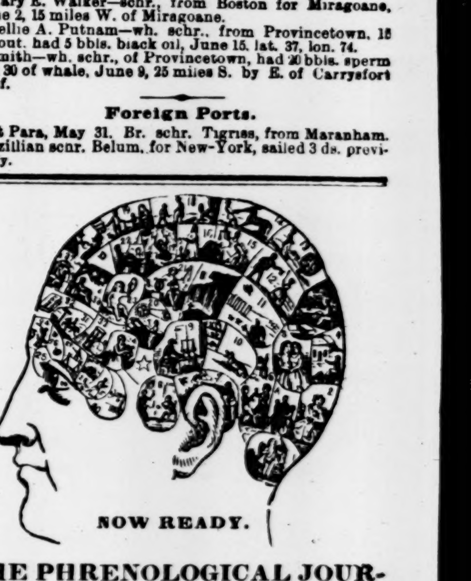
Mary E. Walker—schr., from Boston for Miragoane, June 2, 15 miles W. of Miragoane.

Nellie A. Putnam—wh. schr., from Provincetown, 18 ds. out, had 5 bbls. black oil, June 15, lat. 37, lon. 74.

Smith—wh. schr., of Provincetown, had 20 bbls. sperm and 30 of whale, June 9, 25 miles S. by E. of Carrysfort Reef.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, May 31, Br. schr. Tygress, from Maranham. Brazilian scnr. Belum, for New-York, sailed 3 ds. previously.



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